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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M. 1907.				
30th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6810		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5294		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6696
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9671
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,565	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Combe	11th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fare

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,565	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	10th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
				1908
MOTORO MARU	...	Hands	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEROSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above LINES are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORE DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within two days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 2nd Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 5th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 6th Dec.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Dec., sailing at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Dec., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing about 7th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africans, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
29th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	G. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	P. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7389	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon Buildings, 52, Clinton Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	9106	17th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3369	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5194	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar. „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	9,106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,089	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C. P. Osborne R.N.R.	5,194	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	9,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietor.

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A LARGE consignment consisting of the following well-known brands:—

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s.	4	8
Operas, per box of 50s.	4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s.	3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s.	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s.	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s.	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s.	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s.	7	8

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi,	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Karrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Kramer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Rajputana (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
SOMERSET ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TEA MERCHANTS

TO

H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

AND TO

H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

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MORENAS and Co. have spared no expense to make the new premises Cool and Comfortable for their Patrons.

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TEA AND COFFEE.
BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest Quality and of the most popular Brands.

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JULIUS COVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market:—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS COVE!

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GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

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105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, alarming dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Disturbances, and Diseases of the Urinary organs generally. Price 3s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and reject worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser" by Dr. De Roos, on the several causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

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SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER.
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RICHD. LIPP & SOHN.
GROTRIAN STEINWAG
NACNF
MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

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OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER.

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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA, Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

A TEMPORARY appointment of SURVEYOR on Rs. 100 is available in the Office of the Collector of Bombay. Only L. C. E.'s need apply.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

G. W. HATCH, Collector of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and A HALF will be issued between any two stations, on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1907, both inclusive, and will be available for completion of the Return journey upto midnight of the 26th January, 1908.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL, *Ag. General Traffic Manager.*

BOMBAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at reduced rates for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return tickets at reduced fares will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any station, distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN, *General Traffic Manager.*

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that with effect from the 1st February, 1908, the sender of a POSTAL ARTICLE intended for transmission by the Value-payable Post will no longer be required to fill in the forms which have now to be presented with each such article. On and after the date mentioned, the sender of a Value-payable article will merely have to fill in a prescribed form certifying that the article is being sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him and furnishing the following particulars :—

(1) A description of the article ;
(2) the name and address of the addressees ; and
(3) the amount for remittance to himself.

2. From the same date, the sender of every Value-payable article intended for transmission by Post will be required to write clearly on the face of the article itself :—

(i) In the upper left hand corner—the letters V. P., followed by an entry, in *figures and words*, of the amount for remittance to himself,

and

(ii) in the lower left hand corner—his own name and full address.

3. The new form of certificate will be procurable from the Post Office before the date on which these changes are brought into force. Bound copies of one hundred of these forms with counterfoils will also be available for sale to the public at Post Offices.

C. STEWART-WILSON, *Director-General* of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January 1908, for SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, SPECIAL CASTINGS, SLUICE VALVES, STOP TAP, etc.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 690 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, J. LACEY, Storekeeper, Municipality,

STOREKEEPER' OFFICE, Chinchpokli, 27th November, 1907.

TO PARENTS.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Messrs. C. E. Lacks and Co., tailors and outfitters, closing business, the stock-in-trade consisting of woollen and cotton piece-goods such as cashmere, coatings, flannels, cotton duck, oxfords, woollen and cotton ready-made suits, broadcloth, dress suits, tan and straw hats, helmets, shirts, trunks, hat-boxes, neck-ties, collars, socks, towels, shop furniture, also a lot of English real gold laces, gas lamps, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

WELCOME TO LADY AND MISS CLARKE.

The "Hindi Pinch" accords a cheering welcome to Her Excellency Lady Clarke and her daughter:—"Bombay the Beautiful" accords to Her Excellency Lady Clarke and her charming daughter her affectionate welcome, and wishes the new Governor's partner in life all health and strength to help and to encourage her lord in his good works. Bombay wishes her to hold aloft the lamp of Sympathy to guide him when in the dark found groping. His Excellency has begun well. "Panchoba," the other day in welcoming the Governor to these shores, referred to his past achievements in the line of his country's Defences and pointed out the direction where Bombay's—nay, whole India's—Defences for the moment lay, to protect the millions of lives that fall victims annually to the invisible foe. The encroachments of this enemy need to be arrested and his entrance barred. Right glad is he to learn that his advice has not fallen upon deaf ears. The Governor has sent in his message of hope to the people. He will tackle the Plague Defence question with the renewed vigour for work cheerfully undertaken and accomplished! Welcome warm to Her Excellency and to Miss Clarke!

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PLAGUE.

The "Indian Spectator":—The difference between a Government Resolution and a personal request by the head of the Government is well illustrated by the magical effect which Sir George Clarke's letter to the newspapers has produced on the attitude of most editors towards inoculation. Apart from the merits of this remedy for plague, the very fact of the Governor condescending to seek the co-operation of that abject creature, the journalist—the very incarnation of discontent, according to some—has made the atmosphere cool and bracing, and conducive to effort. After the publication of the letter in the press, His Excellency had occasion to speak of plague measures in his reply to the address of the Poona Municipality, and he once more dwelt on the desirability of popularising inoculation. The response of the press in acknowledging the Governor's kindness, and the response of the people by inoculating themselves, are not synonymous with each other, but it is hoped that the one may remove certain obstacles in the way of the other. Lord Lamington did not fail to lend the weight of his name and of his popularity to a more general adoption of the remedy, and in his time a demonstration was given at the Parel Laboratory to convince the public that various precautions are taken to render the fluid free from the danger of contamination. In Bombay City rewards were given to municipal employees to submit themselves to the operation. The rewards could not be repeated indefinitely, and possibly the operation, too, could not be repeated in all cases. It seems that certain vernacular newspapers have been disseminating the belief that one cannot be quite sure what evil and permanent effects repeated inoculation may produce on ill-fed bodies, predisposed to certain diseases. This seems to be the principal reason of the general hesitation to try the remedy, and we have reasons to believe that His Excellency the Governor is not unaware of the fact. Sir Bhalachandra Bhatwadekar is one of the most earnest advocates of inoculation, and he makes it a point to mention, as he did at a recent meeting of the Corporation, that it is not safe to introduce the serum into the system unless the lungs, the kidneys and the heart are sound. We are assured that the inoculators are nowadays careful to reject unsuitable subjects, but many people have still some doubts as to whether the doctors have an adequate knowledge of the effects of the serum on all kinds of constitutions.

The "Gujerati":—Last week we appealed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to secure the co-operation of the medical profession in Bombay. The discussion that took place in the Corporation on Dr. Turner's History of Plague in Bombay has justified that appeal. Some of our contemporaries in welcoming His Excellency's appeal to the vernacular press have come down upon the people for their sloth and ignorance. We must strongly object to this kind of criticism. If members of the medical profession are themselves not unanimous regarding the efficacy or innocuous character of inoculation, it is unjust to blame laymen if they do not grow enthusiastic over the subject of inoculation. It may be that the scientific objections raised against the serum are not well founded. It may also be that they are well founded. Scientific experience and knowledge are not confined to the four corners of the Parel Laboratory. Medical men outside have special opportunities of gaining practical experience. At any rate there is abundant room for proceeding with deliberate caution and we are altogether against misleading His Excellency. The practical difficulties are there and must be calmly faced not only in the interests of the people but of scientific investigation and progress. It is no use ignoring perils and dangers if there are any and incurring unknown risks, if these can be avoided by means of reasonable precautions. If the people are ignorant or superstitious it is no use abusing or ridiculing them. For that they alone are not responsible. By all means encourage inoculation under proper safeguards and without any compulsion. But let the Government afford more facilities than they have done for evacuation, opening up the suburbs by minimising the burden of building fines, if these can not be abolished altogether and showing their practical sympathy in a more tangible form than they have hitherto done. As their replies to interpellations in the local Legislative Council have shown, they have treated appeals even for protection against dacoits and robbers with utter unconcern. Popular prejudices and ignorance have served as stock excuses for Lord Curzon in England. But the people are intelligent enough to see that whilst the authorities are eager to spend untold thousands upon imported medical men most of whom were really never wanted, they have not been willing to afford even legitimate help to the distressed population. His Excellency has got to remove the unfortunate results of official action in the past by adopting a more humane and considerate policy and it is then alone that he will be able to count upon and secure whole-hearted co-operation from all quarters. The Indian press has so long cried in vain. It is, however, still prepared to support His Excellency so far as it can. But two extreme policies—the policy of oppressive meddlesomeness which proved disastrous in earlier years and the policy of callous indifference that has since prevailed—have done no small mischief and we appeal to His Excellency to restore popular confidence in the sincerity of official professions of solicitude for the people by adopting a policy of practical and whole-hearted sympathy so far as he can in various directions.

PARSIS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Zoroastrian Association of Bombay has earned the grateful acknowledgements of its community by its prompt decision to memorialise Government for a special concession of seats to the Parsis on the Legislative Councils. A committee of some influential members has been formed to prepare a draft for a memorial to Government. The prompt treatment the subject has received from the Association has exceeded our best anticipations. In commending the subject to the notice of that body we expressed a hope, week before last, that it will invite discussion on the subject without appreciable loss of time. The Association has not allowed grass to grow under its feet. When we first called attention of the community to the prospects which the scheme of enlargement of Legislative Councils held out to the Parsis a preliminary meeting was held for a discussion; but further consideration was put off till Government invited public opinion on the subject. That time being reached, the question was reopened at a meeting of the Association, last week. It is only fair that a controversy of such importance should call for some divergency of views. The discussion at the previous meetings of the Association prepared us for a warm and protracted debate. But the debate has not occupied long, which shows that the consensus of opinion was in favour of the moment. The Association would be doing the Parsis a meritorious service if their representation should meet with a favourable response from Government. If the claim of the community to special seats on the Council be entertained, the Parsis may thank themselves that a valuable right was secured to them for the mere asking. Political privileges are obtained only as the result of long and hard-fought struggles. If the Parsis can attain to what others can get after long and arduous fight they would not be true to themselves to throw away what appears to be a suitable opportunity. The scheme for the enlargement of the Councils is now on a contemplative stage, and if any time was more favourable than another it is the present.

THE CONDITION OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The "Indian Spector":—We had occasion recently to notice the flourishing condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality and certain proposals for the reduction of taxation. The income of the Municipality increases by such leaps and bounds that the most liberal, but reasonably cautious, estimates of it are constantly exceeded. The Chamber of Commerce has been opposed to the continuance of the octroi duty on sugar, while some of the leading members of the Corporation have been of opinion that the food of the poorer classes has a prior claim for exemption from taxation as against a commodity which though an article of food, is consumed chiefly by the richer classes. We are glad to notice that Mr. Edwardes uses his way to the abolition of the duty on grain, and that his choice has fallen on the food of the poorer classes. He explains that with food-stuffs at their present high rates, and an impending famine, grain has the first claim for relief; and we entirely agree. Another commercial body—the Mill-owners' Association—had frequently advocated the reduction of the rate on water supplied to the Trade; and the representatives of the mill industry in the Corporation have repeatedly pressed their grievance. Mr. Edwardes is not unwilling to accede to the demand, but he is of opinion that there are other interests which have a prior claim to relief. In the coming year, 1908-9, he proposes to reduce the rate on the water supplied to railways from 12 to 10 annas—the rate charged to the Trade; on water for domestic and flushing purposes from 4 to 3 annas and for religious and charitable purposes also from 4 to 3 annas. Mr. Edwardes holds that the first duty of the Corporation is towards the general public.

BOMBAY MILL.

The "Parsi":—Bombay's only mill, a committee of expert engineers has decided, will not, if carefully nursed and kept dry and out of draughts, collapse yet-a-while. The course of "first aid to the injured" they prescribe is to cost Rs. 72,000, and will consist mainly of filling in the cracks, perfecting the surface drainage, and relaying pipes and wires. As they have to relay the water-pipes it might be as well to keep them above ground; for the municipal mains lie under a grave suspicion of having, by constant leakage, done more actual damage than the monsoon. Let us hope the engineers are right and that their moderate estimate is sufficient. The hill has been there so long now that we should miss it if it slid into the sea; and it would be intolerable to have it tumbling about like a mere Sitarafa Building.

RELEASE OF THE DEPORTEES.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The confinement as much as the release of the deportees is shrouded in a veil of mystery. This should not be. The people of India would much want to know the true circumstances connected with this unfortunate episode in the Chapter of Indian History. The "Times" in an article approves the release of Lajpat Rai and Agit Singh as showing that the Indian Government is satisfied that the ebullitions of disorders have spent themselves. "Signs are not wanting," says the "Times" that common sense and prudence are gaining the upper hand among Indian populations. The manifest collapse of Extremists is a striking vindication of Mr. Morley's policy of firmness and wise repression." It may be that the view of the "Times" is good enough for English consumption but it will scarcely be endorsed in India as correct or true. If the ebullitions of disorder have spent themselves as has been asserted by the "Times", the Government of India which holds a different view and thinks that the extremists' influence is gaining a hold over the people has, in passing into law the Seditious Meetings' Bill in the face of unanimous opposition from the people of the country, taken up an inconsistent position. The public, in short, has not been placed in a position to judge how far to connect the deportations of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh with the disorders in Punjab or for that matter the sedition unrest in Eastern Bengal.

THE CONGRESS AT SURAT.

The "Rast Goftar":—It has been decided to hold the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Surat. The schism in the ranks of the Nagpur leaders having assumed threatening proportions, the All-India Committee of the Congress have adopted the unusual course to change the trysting place for its next session to Surat. The change in the venue of the Congress as originally fixed is an unusual course, unheard of in the history of that body. The division in the Congress camp manifested itself sharply this time at Nagpur, where the two factions irreconcilably fell out over the appointment of the President. The disturbances at their meetings cast ominous shadows, and the worst fears have been realised. The stubborn refusal of the Extremist school to meet halfway created a dead-lock, and called for a prompt intervention from the central authority. That there should be tangible difference of opinion in the ranks of Congressmen is only a natural resultant of a movement of such stupendous magnitude and form as the Congress. History repeats itself in the evolution of that movement as it has in all great undertakings, which have for their ultimate end the political renaissance of a rising nation. The youthful career of the Congress represents the various cycles which all great political movements pass through in their development from infancy to robust manhood. The infantile period has been overtaken, and the Congress has attained to a stage which entitles it both by dint of its age and the magnitude of its growth to an attentive and dignified hearing.

DIVINE SERVICE.

1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 1ST DEC. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—47, 217 and 311.
5-30 p m—Children's service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher Revd Canon R S Heywood C M S
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Anthem—"O Gladsome Light"—Sullivan.
Hymns—45, and 786.
Collections for—Missions.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—47, 317 and 368.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—48, 288 and 291.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—53, 363 and 32.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
H C 47, 317 and 268.
P S 48, 288, and 291.
T S 53, 363 and 23
5 p.m.—Guild of St Helena Working Party Monday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and address.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
10 30 a.m.—Catechism
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for S P G

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist (choral).
9-30 a m—Litany
5-15 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor,

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Prince's Dock,

8-30 a m—Holy Communion
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—98
Hymns—336, 586 and 351.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—461, 244, and 263.
Psalm—15.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Special Popular Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
5 p m—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith, B. A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a m and 6-30 p m—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Hamidpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	14
Total	3	2	101
Total plague deaths to date	141,290		
Same date last year	1	0	90

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

NOVEMBER, 29th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	81	78	0
B	116	122	11
C	74	161	2
D	80	68	0
E	149	144	4
F & G	112	8	0
Total to date	604	611	17
Total rats killed			1,315

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MADAM FANNY MOODY.

Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headaches, Influenza—

Madam Fanny Moody's name is so familiar that the popular prima donna's cordial appreciation of the benefits she has derived from Phosferine will be of great value and interest to all our readers. Madam Fanny Moody agrees with the great Caruso, Mlle. Ghita Corri, and other well known singers, that the voice will always be in first class condition when the nerve system is kept up to its full strength with Phosferine. Even the most experienced men and women have a foreboding of failure, or doubt their own powers at odd moments, and the feeling arises from an exhaustion of nerve force. In such circumstances a course of Phosferine is invaluable, and the most convincing proof of its efficacy is the fact of its being used by nearly all the well known celebrities throughout the world. Madam Fanny Moody found Phosferine a positive safeguard against nervous breakdown, and as a preventive of neuralgia, headaches, chills and influenza, she says it is simply invaluable.

A certain preventive.

Madame Fanny Moody Manners writes:—"Phosferine in my opinion cannot be praised too highly, I have used it and can vouch for the extraordinary restorative properties it possesses. I have proved it invaluable for dispelling Nervousness, Neuralgia and Headaches, and it is also an excellent preventive against chills and influenza. One can keep one's voice in first class condition by a judicious use of Phosferine previous to fulfilling an engagement. Arduous work and incessant study entailed a severe tax upon my energies, and I have found nothing restores the balance as readily as Phosferine. We artistes do not by any means escape the effects of the "strenuous life," and for such your admirable tonic Phosferine is priceless. From my own experience I have confidence in recommending it to my friends as being the most unfailing safeguard against that dreaded twentieth century complaint "Nervous Breakdown."

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60 Tamarind Lane BOMBAY.

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The only successful Vertical Stone Flour Mill in existence. Suitable for working by Electric Motor, Steam or Oil Engine. A large number working in Bombay.

For prices and particulars apply to:

MARSHALL SONS & Co., LTD.,
ENGINEERS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudences, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No system is it inhibited into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throats or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the extra profit they yield. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual treatment of self-mastery discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of will and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that hinder happiness of married life. It also treats on urinary derangements, &c. Sent free in plain envelope on receipt of stamped addressed envelope. Address, Dr. Jennings' VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 5, Royal Avenue, Chelsea, London, England, Middlesex, W.C., or of Agents for the above remedies. Price 2/9 each Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREGAHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.

THE LEADING CHAMPAGNE IN ENGLAND AND ALL OVER THE WORLD.

BURKE'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle,

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S (KAISER BREWERY)

PILSENER BEER

HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND IS STILL THE BEST.

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BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.
For full particulars apply to—
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Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

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Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."
Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, and issued with a Special Edition of the Market Report, Freight Indices, &c., Summary of Current Rates during the Week, Exhaustive Reports of Bullion, Cotton, Piece Goods, Grain, Oilseeds, Hides, Wool, Metals, Coal, Timber, Sugar, Provisions, Exchanges, Shipping, Imports and Exports, Tonnage, Passengers, Tables of Values, Rates of Interest, Tables of Weights and Measures, Rules and Regulations of the Port, Lists of Public Officers, Banks, Merchants, Brokers, Clubs, Associations, Societies, Hotels, Steamers, Sailing Vessels, Railways, Tramways, Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, Cotton Presses, Mills, Factories, Workshops, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Asylums, Cemeteries, Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Fire Brigade Stations, Police Stations, Prisons, Lighthouses, Light Vessels, Buoys, Beacons, Moorings, Anchorages, Quarantine Stations, Harbour Regulations, Pilotage Rates, Port Dues, Port Charges, Wharfage Rates, Dock Charges, and all Particulars of Interest to Shipowners, Shipmasters, Merchants, Brokers, Bankers, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, Shopkeepers, Importers, Exporters, Travellers, Tourists, Residents, Visitors, and Others. Price 10 annas Post Free.
Apply—"The Bombay Gazette" Office, Mendham Street.

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Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.

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AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.
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Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager. BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,223,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	45 5	30 6	20 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	36 4	23 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	26 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 8	62 4	47 1	29 13	66 13	50 8	41 15	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	34 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	59 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

XMAS!

JAPAN SILK GOODS BESSHO & Co. HORNBY ROAD FORT BOMBAY CURIOSITES

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of JAPANESE SILK GOODS, CURIOS, suitable for XMAS PRESENTS also XMAS CARDS.

BESSHO & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

THE CHOICE OF A PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

S. ROSE & Co.,
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It reaches every City, Town
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THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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OUR NEW DOMESTIC
SENSATIONAL STORY.
CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY
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SCARLET TOWN.
WOMEN'S INTERESTS.
NOTES ON
INDIAN
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SPECIAL LONDON
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AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
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THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
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A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Address: 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November 28.*] [BOMBAY, *November 29.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/2		un chgd
2½ do. Rentes	95		un chgd
3 do. Sterling Loan	100 1/4	3/4	
2½ do. Govt Securities	63 1/16	1/16	
3½ do. do.	86 13/16	1/4	
*Bar Silver in London	27 1/8	3/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 3/8	3/16	
Do. in New York			
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23½	1 1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·55½		1
Do. do. do. New York			
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 inst.
Do. Short Loan on Bills, 3 months' sight	6 1/8		un chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 1/4		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 7/8		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3/4		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/4		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 11/16 unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 16th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

*Closing tone of silver—Indian Bazars buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£32,200,000	Inc. £1,700,000
Public Deposits	£7,800,000	unchgd .....
Other Deposits	£43,000,000	Dec. £500,000
Government Securities	£14,200,000	unchgd .....
Other Securities	£32,600,000	Dec. £2,300,000
Notes and Gold	£21,800,000	Inc. £1,900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ... Fair business.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000
Imports 23,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·14+04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ...10 1/16 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl
5·75	5·74	5·78	5·79	5·80
+06	+05	+07	+06	+06
Apl.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**	
5·80	5·81	5·81	5·80	
+05	+05	+05	+05	

New York:—
Receipts at U.S. Ports... ...
Do. do. last year ...
Exports to Great Britain ... } Holiday.
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—
Futures—Month of } Holiday.
Do do

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—40 1/4 Nov.-Dec. London—Done—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1/2. Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment.—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 3s. 6d. buyers.

ARRIVALS :—
"Yarra."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
9 Boxes Gold Bullions	6,91,200	London	Peninsular	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	do	do	Hongkong Bank
3 Bundles Rs ...	6,100	Muscat	Nerbudda	Mack Mackenzie and Co.
1 Bundle Sovs } Rupees ..... }	592 792	Dwarka	do	do
1 Case Rupees ..	2,100	Yokohama	Caledonien	Wassomall As somall & Co
1 Bundle Sovs } Rupees ..... }	343	Koweit	Nerbudda	D Sassoon & Co
8 Bundles Sovs } Rupees ..... }	288 16,000	Muscat	do	Sundry Natives

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [29TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—
There was hardly any business put through, but the tone of the market is steady, the quotations being for T. T. 1-32 27 32d., Demand 1s. 3 29/32d, Credits three months' sight 1s. 4 7/32d.

We quote :—

	READY	FORWARD.
T. T. on London	1s. 3 13-16d.	1s. 4d. Feb.
Demand ...	1s. 3 27-32 d	1s. 32d. "
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 3 7-32d.	1s. 17-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs	169 1/4.	
30 Days' Sight Hongkong	150 1/4.	
Days' Sight 30 Yokohama	150 3/4.	148¼. Jan.
Days' Sight 30 Shanghai	199 3/4.	

Government Paper :—
The market shewed some activity to-day after a period of unusual quiet. The opening rate for both Ready and next settlement was 95-11, which advanced to 95-14 in sympathy with Calcutta rates being reported higher (96-1 Cash and 96-3 for delivery in a month) and also with the Bears making the best of the opportunity to cover for this settlement. There was a decline, however, at the close as quoted below :—

Cash	Rs. 95-13
6 h January	" 95-13

Bullion :
London advices are that Bar Silver has advanced a farthing and 3/16d., respectively, in Ready and Forward, the rates quoted being 26 18 16d. and 27d. Local rates opened at 69-1 for Cash and 69-4 for December settlement, with little or no business doing. Later the rates declined to 68-14 and 69 respectively, with sellers, who came out as a result, no doubt, of the report having gained currency during the day, that the London market was weak. Bar Gold remains steady. We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold ...	...24 2 6 to 24 3 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 2 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	68 14 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	69 1 0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	424,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	10,50,000
Sundries	43,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,40,000
Other Authorized Securities	63,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	1,94,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	14,000	6,80,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	4,01,000
Bullion	.....	61,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	75,000
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	8,91,000	.....

Council Bills :—
There were again no allotments this week.

The mail of the 15th November brings £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

	Rs.
Calcutta ...	30,000
Bombay	1,40,000
Madras	.....
Total...	Rs. 1,70,000

The mail of the 22nd November brings £30,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, but no Council Bills.

The mail of the 29th November brings £20,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, but no Council Bills.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	2,675	7,572	27,961
Central India	191	191	2,839
Barsee and Nugger ...	528	3,231	5,019
Berars...	12,646	23,152	28,034
Central Provinces ...	6,963	8,707	8,993
Total Comras...	23,812	42,863	72,645
Dhollera	1,276	8,008	8,274
Broach	...	128	1,240
Compta and Dharwar.	686	18,555	5,556
Westerns	...	1,052	4,039
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	14,260	73,777	93,898
Bengals, Rajputans...	423	1,739	1,481
Sind	801	2,247	1,771
Persian	35	251	266
American	1,341	1,836	2,216
Egyptian	92	3295	189
Other Sorts	...	...	...
		150,664	191,612
Totals	42,836...		

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907.	Bales 1906.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week...	42,836	56,555	—13 719
Receipts from 1st Oct to 28th November 1907.	1,50,664	1,91,612	—40.948
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	5,731	1,102	+4,629
China	12,521	23,740	—11,219
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	18,252	24,842	—6,590
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 28th Nov.			
Europe	56,099	96,211	—40.112
China	1,501	1,100	+401
Japan	24,342	47,472	—21 130
Coast Ports ...	6,183	11,836	—5,653
Total ...	88,125	1,56,619	—68 .94
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	4,313	11,141	—6,823
China			
Japan	140	494	— 354
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 2nd Nov. 1907—1,447 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 14th Sept 1907—23,701 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907.	290,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October to 28th November 1907	150.664 "
	440 664 "
Total Exports from 1st October to 28th November 1907	88,125 "
	452,539 "
Afloat	4,453 "
	448.086 "
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	180,000 "
Stock in all hands on 29th November...	268,086 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Early in the week the American markets declined, but later on an improvement set in which has continued up to the present. In New York spot cotton has advanced 35 points on our last week's closing quotations and Futures for December and March 11 and 18 points. New Orleans shows a rise of 3 8 in spot and 20 and 21 points in December and January Futures Up to yesterday Liverpool was 16 points higher in spot cotton and 13 points higher in Futures. Yesterday the American markets were closed for Thanksgiving Day, and we have consequently no advices to-day, but Liverpool is 4 points up in spot and 5 to 7 up in Futures

The Financial outlook in America shows signs of improvement, though the position is yet far from being a healthy one. Cotton is, however, improving. Crop estimates have been reduced by several reliable authorities and receipts at the U. S. Ports continue comparatively small. The present advance may perhaps be of a temporary character, but we are of opinion that the market will eventually assert itself and we look for higher prices later on.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·94	6·14	+ 20
Futures, Nov.-Dec.	5·56	5·75	+·19
Do. Mar.-April.	5·61	5·80	+·19
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·90	11·25	+·35
Futures, Dec.	10·84	10·95	+·11
Do. March	10·52	10·70	+·18
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 7/8	11 1/8	+3/8
Futures, Dec.	10·62	10·82	+·20
Do. Jan.	10·58	10·79	+·21

During the past week the local market has fluctuated slightly, the tendency having however been upwards, and prices show an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 on last Friday's closing rates. Shippers to Europe have not shown much disposition to follow the rise, having little encouragement from the Continent, and have bought only moderately for forward delivery. There has, however, been a better demand for near delivery, which sellers have been disinclined to meet owing to the advance in the up-country markets. Exporters to Japan have been freer buyers, particularly for high class Oomras descriptions, and a fair business has been done in contracts.

For ready new crop there has been a better inquiry both from shippers and mills, and the daily off-take at Colaba has improved during the week The demand has run on Bengals, Oomras and Khandeish, but receipts of the latter are small. Prices are steadier. In old crop a small business has been done, but there is no improvement in rates.

The Broach crop is said to be improving and the out-turn is now estimated at 12 annas. Rain is reported in the Berars and Central Provinces

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	267	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	233/4	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	227	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	216/17	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	216	
Fine M. G. Muttia	204	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	197/8	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	204	
Fine M. G. Bengals	197/6	
Fine M. G. Bengals	200	March 08
F. G. H. G. Bengals	197/8	Jan. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	1.000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·78	5·77	5·80	5 81	5·82
+03	+03	+02	+03	+02
A M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·82	5·83	5 83	5·82	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

FREIGHTS.

During the past week the market has gone from bad to worse and the following rates have been accepted for steamers about to sail :—

Marseilles	7s 6d
Liverpool	7s 6d
Antwerp	8s
Dunkirk	9s

The "Circassia" for Marseilles having to accept 8 for a filling up order.

It is reported an exchange of steamers with bookings for January has taken place between speculators.

Forward business has been done at 13s. 6d. p. p. 6d extra, Havre Hamburg, January.

Fowards the close there is a little better enquiry for forward and things look as if they had reached the bottom. We quote :—

	Seeds	Cotton
Antwerp	13s	
Dunkirk	14s	
Havre	14s	
Hamburg	13s	6d
Genoa	13s	6d
Marseilles	9s	
Liverpool	9s	
Venice...	13s	January to May

Forward 13/6 to 15 asked p. p. No fixtures are repoted this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	69,181	cwts
Linseed	4,483	"
Rapeseed	699	"
Gingellyseed	67,752	"
Poppyseed	1,839	"
Groundnuts	2,726	"
Castorseed	8,257	"
Rice	121,364	"
Myrabollams	26,963	"
Cottonseed	51,838	"
Mowraseed	2,488	"
Gram	19,597	"
Joowar	2,071	"
Maize	159	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has declined fully 3 annas per cwt. owing to the home markets being very quiet and to more offering here on account of the approaching settlement for December delivery. Holders of stocks are anxious to sell ready and cover their forward sales. Should prices decline, further shippers may be induced to buy largely. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 14 0	B. T.
December	" 8 3 6	R. T.
May...	" 8 8 0	R. T.

RAPESEED—
The market is dull and declining owing to more Toria Rapeseed offering. Sowings have been on a moderate scale owing to the early stoppage of rains, but early winter rains can still effect a material improvement. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 9 4 0	B. T.
" Delhi, April-May ...	" 9 2 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The demand from home has improved and the market has advanced about a rupee per candy. A moderate amount of business has been put through. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs. 61 8 0	
" " 75 p.c.	" 60 8 0	
Havre	" 63 0 0	
Black Kutni	" 54 8 0	

Poppyseed :—
The market is quiet with a small enquiry from shippers. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 4 0	B. T.
April-May 75 per cent.	" 11 5 0	R. T.

Castorseed :—
The market is dull and prices have declined We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 36 8 0	
New	" 36 8 0	

Cottonseed :—
The market is quiet and we quote :—
Rs. 22 8 0 to Rs. 23 0 0

Mowraseed :—
The market has ruled steady during the week at Rs. 5 7 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market has been quiet but steady at Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Wheat :—
There is no change in this market and nothing of importance to report. We quote :—

Ready White, Karachi ...	Rs. 6 6 0	
White Delhi, Ap.-May. ...	Rs. 5 15 0	

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet with only a small business passing. Prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market for this class of goods is exceedingly dull, and daily sales amount to only a few pieces instead of so many cases.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—Demand continues much the same as before and business is being done only on a small scale, notwithstanding the high prices of the Home markets.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is very quiet with little or nothing doing.

DHOOTIES :—There is little change in this market. In spite of heavier prices dealers are buying to a small extent.

METALS.

COPPER was much weaker during the early part of the week ; but, since has firmed up and the sterling rate is about £78. The market here is dull and declining ; and buyers have no confidence, and are acting cautiously. Yellow metal was also much weaker but at present stands at about £65. Consumptive demand is poor though stocks are light. No change can be expected till the Home market steadies.

COALS.

The market has been very strong and excited during the past week owing to the strike on the E. I. Railway and some of the holders of stock at the Kiderporo docks have elected to sell same at the fancy price of Rs. 20 and pay dead freight of Rs. 5 per ton rather than bring the same on here. Past cargoes on the way from Calcutta have fetched prices varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per ton. The tone of the market to-day is much quieter owing to news having been received that the strikers are about to resume work. A sale of 4000 tons Cardiff of near shipment has been placed with care of the Railways at Rs. 22 per ton.

We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	22	0	0	per ton
Davison's West Hartley	20	0	0	"
Yorkshire	19	0	0	"
Watson's Hartley ...	18	0	0	"
Desberghur, Bengal ...	17	0	0	"
Laurie's Desberghur ...	15	12	0	"
Laljee's Desberghur ...	15	4	0	"
Seebpore	15	12	0	"
South Africa	17	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	8	0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	14	12	0	"
Shaw's Ordinary ...	14	8	0	"
Jardine	15	12	0	"

SAFES,
RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.
That's all. No bogus test necessary.
Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.
CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.
HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.
A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

COOKING
STOVES
AND
RANGES,
KITCHEN REQUISITES.
STOVE DEPOT.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah oil, bulk	Rs.	2 14 0 per unit
" " " ...	...Tins... Rs.	3 8 0 per pair
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...	... Rs.	3 6 0 per unit
" " " "	...Tins... Rs.	4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor, cases ...	... Rs.	4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is steady and unchanged and transactions during the week have been limited. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,392½. Bank of India's at and about Rs. 61, and Indian Specie Bank shares at and about Rs. 47½. Press shares are unchanged ; Mofussils at Rs. 570 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 128½ and New Berars at Rs. 490. A good lot of East India Press shares was put through at Rs. 850. In Miscellaneous Companies All India United Insurance Co. shares are weak at Rs. 18. Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 130. Bombay-Burmah's at Rs. 8,400. Delhi Flour's have declined to Rs. 135. Kemp's are weak at Rs. 200. Port Canning's are unchanged at Rs. 425. Treacher's are steady at Rs. 610. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. 6 per cent. Preference shares have ruled at and about Rs. 120, and Ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 162. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 250, and Preference shares were put through in the early part of the week at Rs. 270 and later on at Rs. 265. Shiurajpur's have gradually advanced to Rs. 52. Bamankua Manganese Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 11½ premium per share. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld. shares have declined in prices and lots 10 ordinary shares and one deferred shares making are lot), are quoted at Rs. 7½ discount per share. In Mill Companies, Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,860. Colaba Land Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,035. Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 97½. Currimbhai's are steady at Rs. 1,080. Century's have jumped to Rs. 1,750. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 395. Empress are steady at Rs. 395. Hindustan have advanced to Rs. 570. Western India's to Rs. 535, and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,390. Imperials have changed hands at Rs. 227 1/2. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 185. Khattau Makanji mill shares are quiet at Rs. 700. Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 715. Manekji Petit's closed at Rs. 3,155, after touching Rs. 3,175 for December delivery. New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. shares are steady at Rs. 205. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley's are quiet at Rs. 440. Amritsar Patty's are steady at Rs. 100. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th Nov. 1907, as compared with the statement of 11th Nov. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 11. Rs. a. p.	Nov. 19. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,79,77,805 8 11	1,48,72,059 12 10
Other Deposits, &c. ...	15,71,05,071 4 11	16,54,27,228 13 6
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	5,97,322 14 7	7,01,738 13 1
Sundrie ...	16,98,069 2 8	17,99,873 0 2
Rs..	21,38,77,668 14 10	22,03,01,854 8 7
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,26,62,948 0 0	2,32,35,734 0 0
Other authorised Investments	40,79,070 9 0	46,53,717 13 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	4,02,19,421 8 4	3,97,82,080 14 8
Accounts of Credit on do..	3,77,35,498 3 9	4,23,74,076 2 1
Bills discounted &c ...	4,07,71,629 13 10	4,19,40,821 14 2
Balances with other Banks..	12,,6,481 4 10	14,34,963 5 9
Bullions	.....	.....
Dead Stock	16,90,710 4 0	16,85,967 15 10
Stamps	15,349 3 1	15,962 14 0
Sundries	2,09,370 8 10	1,91,980 3 2
	14,88,80,381 7 6	15,46,80,194 1 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..	6,39,97,287 7 2	6,56,13,679 6 11
Do. at Branches ..		
Rs..	21,38,77,668 14 10	22,03,01,854 8 7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	12,13,344	Decrease
Do. at Branches ..	2,08,189	Increase
Other Deposits ...	83,22,157	Do.
Post Bills	1,04416	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	3,56,420	Increase
Loans	4,48,391	Decrease
Accounts of Credit ...	45,62,580	Increase
Mercantile Bills ...	11,60,192	Do.
Cash at Head Office...	46,38,856	Do.
Do. at Branches...	30,29,917	Decrease

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,39[illegible]
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,190
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	252
Bank of India ...	160,000	100	50	3 pr. ct.	60
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	47½
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank ...	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	80,000	del. 125	all	£1-15-0	£30
National Bank of India	40,000	£7½	£1½	dvd	Rs. 680
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	330
		PRESSES.			yearly.
Akbar.....	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kornechoe)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary, ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	300
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	130
Broach City Press Co.' Ld	500	300	300	dvd Rs. 30	312
Colaba	500	300	300	dvd Rs. 25	198
East India.....	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	850
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	40
Fruch	150	6,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	1,025
Harry, and Sabepathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	525
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	530
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	127
Khanagaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	415
Merchantile	1,600	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	561
Mofussil Co.,...	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	570
Munmar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 224	300
new Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	400
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	128½
Prindoe of Wales Sind and Punjab Co.	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	420
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,500
Surat City Press Co., Ld.....		650	750	dvd Rs. 20	525
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,050
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alcock Ashdown.	11,750	100	20	dvd Rs. 14	330
All India United Insurance Co., Ld.	....	....	20	....	18
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	81
Badham Pile....	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	130
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	2,400
Do. New Issue.	1,500	625	375	dvd Rs. 45	3,140
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	34
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	35	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills. ...	1,700	300	300	Nil	135
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	13 pr. ct.	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	184
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co....	2,000	200	175	14	200
Kurrachi Landing	....	100	100	....	....
Kurrachee flour mill.....	500	500	300	30	135
Marcks and Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	134
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	32
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance.....	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	168
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ½ pr. ct.	60
Po Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	425
Symday and Co.	1,000	100	100		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	1,000	500	35	610
Thacker and Co.	1,200	100	....	13 pr. ct.	
Telephone Co...	13,500	25	25	1½	

MILL SHARES.					
Alliance	1,000	1

HIGH COURT.

SUIT REGARDING "WAKF" PROPERTY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the "Wakf" property case in the High Court yesterday, in which Mian Mahomed Sarang Roshan and two others were plaintiffs and Hakim MouviMirza and four others including the Advocate-General, were defendants. Plaintiffs claimed partition of the property on the ground that it belonged to Ali Sarang Mahomed Yusuf who died about eight years ago and among whose heirs and legal representatives they claimed to be. On the other hand, defendants denied that the property ever belonged to Ali Sarang; they averred that one of his two wives, Aishabi had created a "Wakf," or dedication for religious and charitable purposes. The property was Aishabi's, who had, on 9th June 1898, executed a "Wakf-namah" of it. The document was produced in Court by the defence which abundantly proved its genuineness in the course of the evidence. The value of the property in "Wakf" was stated to be Rs. 20,000 or more. The first defendant since deceased, was the first Mutavali or trustee of the property under the deed: after him came the second defendant.

The case has been reported in these columns. Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs and the third defendant. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi and Co., appeared for the first two defendants. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Advocate-General; the remaining defendant appearing in person.

The Judge found that the property did not belong to Ali Sarang either at the time of his death or at any time after the year 1871. It belonged to Asubi, one of Ali Sarang's widows, since deceased, the other being Aishabi. This finding disposed of what was properly the point in controversy in the suit. Suit dismissed with costs: two sets of costs awarded: one, to Mr. Jinnah's clients; the other to the Advocate-General.

The hearing of another case was then proceeded with, in which Abdul Kadar and two others, the plaintiffs, claimed to be the nearest relatives and next-of-kin to Asubi, and laid claim to the property in the possession of the Mutavalis or trustees, who were the defendants.

STRANGLING A MAN TO DEATH.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of the appeals of Narayen Bhima Mahaske, Gau, widow of Sahadu Santu Jadav, and Laxman Govind, who were convicted by Mr. S. J. Murphy, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of strangling to death on the evening of 17th August, accused Nos. 2's husband Sahadu, in the Timali field, belonging to the first accused, which was situated in the Takh Vazi village, Taluka Nagar. The first and the third accused were sentenced to death the second accused who was the deceased's widow, was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. A. G. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the accused, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The parties were agriculturists. Deceased had come down to Bombay to earn his livelihood. During his absence, his wife, accused No. 2, became intimate with the third accused, and married him by the Mohotar ceremony. For some months they lived as man and wife, when suddenly the deceased returned from Bombay. The woman went back to him; but he came to know of her Mohotar affair. He began a course of ill-treatment against her and removed himself and her to Kumbharwadi, eighteen miles from Takli, in the Nizam's Dominions, from whence they came to visit their relatives in Takli occasionally. During one of these visits, the murder of the deceased was planned. The first accused was a hireling, who was paid by the second accused. Deceased was lured to his death by a stratagem. The first accused told him that there was a hidden treasure in his field, which could only be discovered by a "Piau," viz., a person who was born feet foremost, which he (the deceased) was, and endowed with the supernatural power of penetrating gaze. When the deceased went to the field, he was thrown down, and strangled to death by the first and the second accused; his body was thrown in a pit which was then covered over with earth and stones. The lessee of the field, later, remarked that whenever his bullocks approached the pit, they shied; and otherwise exhibited indications of aversion. According to the native superstitions, he became afraid of there being something radically wrong. He gave information to the authorities: the deceased's remains were unearthed and the culprits were arrested: they confessed their complicity in the conspiracy.

The Appeal Court confirmed the sentences, and dismissed the appeals.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Vincent Pereira, a resident of Byculla, was charged with assaulting Ramchandra Vithoba a bill-collector in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company. Complainant stated that on the 15th instant he went to the accused's house and presented to him a bill for the supply of gas in July and August. As the accused did not pay the bill complainant proceeded to cut off the pipe according to the instructions of his superiors. The accused thereupon slapped him and knocked him down. The accused denied the charge, but was convicted and fined Rs 10.

AN OLD GAME.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Guider charged Maruti Bala Jadao with cheating one Rangu Ragu in respect of Rs. 25. Complainant's story was that about a month ago the accused represented to him that he was a railway inspector and that he could get him employment in the railway on a salary of Rs.130 a month, provided a sum of Rs. 25 was given to him for necessary expenses. Complainant handed him the amount and subsequently the accused took him and his brother to Walkeshwar. Here he told them to wait outside the compound of a bungalow went in and cleared off from another gate. The accused denied the charge altogether, but was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular," Commander W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., which arrived inharbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 16th November, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bowhill, Mr and Mrs C and child
Bennett, Mr T O
Boyd, Miss A
Bishop, Miss R
Cantley, Col and Mrs H
Helsworth, Mr F
King, Miss M G
Mackenzie, W D G
Morris, Dr Revd
Morris, Mrs
Moon, Miss G
Priston, Rev W B
Rhennie, Miss
Swan, Mrs F H and infant
Smith, Lieut C A J
Tucker, Miss
Trunning, Mr H.
Wyatt, Rev and Mrs W
Week, Rev

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aunn, Mr H
Arthuhnot, Major G H
Barnard, Mr G G
Bokl Capt J A
Brewtow, Mr R H
Boyle, Mr R J
Buck, Mr E. J
Carlyon, Rev H C
Codrington, Major H de B
Christon, Mr. G. W
Creagh, Major A H
Crawford, Mr H
Cruishank, Mr R
Dance, Mr G M
Flowerdew, Mr S P
Forteath, Major F N H
Gardiner, Mr C E
Gray, Mr St J
Guilford, Rev and Mrs H
Henderson, Mr A
Hickes, Rev G E Mrs and infant
Higby, Mr R G and Mrs
Hemingway, Mr H E
Isat, Capt W R
Ingram, Mr and Mrs T L
Ingram, Miss L
Ingram, Mr J S
Jenkins, Mr C L
John, Sir E
John, Mr A N
Kenworthy, Mr W
Kiddle, Mr S
Kilner, Dr J
Lowe, Mr C A
Lumsden, Col D M
Majoribanks, Mr R H
Meyer, Capt J L Mrs
Mogor, Mr P
Major, Mr R B
Multer, Mr and Mrs H
Movie, Mr P W
Nutville, Major H B
Oldfield, Capt G E B
Oldershaw, Col
Oliver, Miss W
Paine, Mr T F
Reiss, Mr H
Rutherford, Dr W H
Stormar, Mr T M
Smith, Mr J
Sutherland, Mr J
Shore, Mr H A
Small, Mr A J
Stewart, Major C G
Swire, Mr S
Travers, Dr M M
Warrander, Lady M
Williams, Mr H W
Williamson, Mr and Mrs
Wild, Mr E A
Zonment, Mrs C G

FROM BRINDISI.

Ingvarity, Mr J D
Trumingev, Mr L
Warrington, Mr W

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Sowerbutts, Mr N E

FOR KARACHI.

Chadwick, Mr F J
Smith, Mr E B
Thurman, Mr W A.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 28.

The racing to-day has brought a most successful meeting, with its extended two days, to a pleasant conclusion. Though the attendance was not as full as usual and the Lieutenant Governor's party was absent, there was still much enthusiasm among the public, especially as they were able to pick out most of the winners or the placed ones.

There is an unanimous opinion that Major Ensor is entitled to all the credit for the excellent and smooth running of the meeting.

DILKUSHA HURDLES.

Colonel Beaver's Little Dolly 10st 3lbs. Mr Charrington 1
Major Crum's Cinque Ports 7st 13lbs (carried 8st) Northmore 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's Elsie 10st 9lbs.....A Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Companion 11st 4lbs and Double Keys 9st 3lbs (carried 9st 6lbs).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Little Dolly, 5 to 2 against Elsie, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race was won by a half length with a head between the second and third. Time—3mins. 2secs.

GOOMTEE CHASE.

Captain Gibb's and Mr Barton's Loddon 10st (carried 10st 2lbs) .....Mr Barton 1
Mr Sandbach's Wallace 10st 3lbs (carried 10st 5lbs) 2
Mr Winser's Oyster 10st 7lbs (carried 10st 10lbs) ..... Mr Brimilow 3

Also ran.—Wandering Willie 10st 3lbs (carried 10st 5lbs) which ran out.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Wallace, 2 to 1 Loddon, 3 to 1 Wandering Willie and 4 to 1 Oyster.

The Race was won by two lengths with three quarter length between the second and third. Time—5mins. 6 secs.

CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr Rees' Diamond 9st 10lbs .....Captain Tudor 1
Mr Cooke's Betty 9st 2lbs .....A Hoyt 2
Colonel Beaver's Nariman 7st 4lbs.....Beechan 3

Also ran.—Muscet 7st 11lbs (carried 8st).

Betting:—Evens Nariman, 6 to 4 against Betty, 3 to 1 Diamond and 6 to 1 Muscet.

The Race was won by a head with one and a half lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 24secs.

MALL PLATE.

Mr Rowan's Lady Thespian 9st 9lbs .....Williams 1
Colonel Beaver's Africo 8st 7lbs.....Beechan 2
Captain McNeile's White Heather 10st 7lbs...Mr Miles 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Lady Thespian, 6 to 4 against White Heather and 3 to 1 Africo.

The Race was won by one and half lengths, with two and a half lengths between the other two. Time—1min. 4secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.

Mr Murray's Imtyas 8st 6lbs .....Melsom 1
Mr G W F Phillip's Grey Knave 10st 1lb ...Mr Miles 2
Colonel Abud's Muscet 8st 9lbs.....A Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Nettle 10st 12lbs, Thuyyar 9st 6lbs, Ariel 8st and Star of Bombay 6st 9lbs (carried 7st 2lbs).

Betting:—Evens Nettle, 3 to 1 against each Thuyyar, Imtyas and Ariel and 10 to 1 the others

The Race was won by one and half lengths with a short head between the others. Time—1min. 10 4/5secs.

CANNING PLATE.

Thakur Baldeo Sahai's Koorlong 10st...Mr Charrington 1
Mr McLeod's Auric 10st 3lbs .....Abdul Wahid 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's Exchange 9st 12lbs...Williams 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Koorlong, 6 to 4 against Auric, 2 to 1 Exchange.

The Race was won by two lengths with three lengths between the 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 1 4/5secs.

COLABA FOOTBALL RESULTS.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth" vs. "Royal Scots" Band. Half Time.—No scoring. Time—Band, 2 Goals and "Hyacinth," nil.

"G." Company, Royal Scots, vs. Pick of Colaba. Half Time—"G" 1 Goal and P. of C. nil. Time—"G."—1 Goal and P. of C.—1 Goal.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth" vs. Reservists, 3rd King's Royal Rifles. Half Time—No scoring. Time—K. R. R.—3 Goals and "Hyacinth"—2 Goals.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire.....	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter R E
Turquoise ..	5 20	Mr F J Preston
Leet	16 36	Mr H L Cleaver

Course:—From Committee vessel round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel Course No 24—7·1 miles—Time limit 6 30 p m

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Lapwing.....	2 22	Mrs Gillespie,
Mauri	4 26	Officers R E
Corolle.....	4 26	J E Needham
Jean	10 8	C N Moberly
Tomtit.....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Mog	4 26	Lieut A C Trench R E
Valkyrie	6 20	H E Johnson
Midget.....	7 36	Officers R A
Clutha	4	J J Welch

Course—From Committee Vessel round P & O Mooring Buoy "B" off Cross Island leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, round P & O Mooring Buoy "S" off Cross Island, leaving it to port, thence to Committee Vessels Course No 23—7·6 miles—Time limit 6 30

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M. S.	Entered by
Manikin.....	1 54	Officers R A
Sayc mara.....	1 54	A Erickson and A L Whitell
Hela	Scr	R W Fisher
Tricia.....	Scr	Officers Royal Scotts
Perwit	8 30	F V Evans and D Fraser
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall

Course—Same to C Class Course No 23—7·6 miles—Time limit 6 30

SHIPS BOAT (SERVICE RIG RACE)—Sails at 4 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. M. S.	Entered by
H M S Hyacinth	36' Pinnace I	Scr	Commander F Butler
" "	36' Pinnace II	Scr	Lieut. G L M Cameron
" "	30' Cutter ...	10 48	Lieut. Preston Thomas
" "	32' Galley ...	21 36	L S S Margetson
H M Defences	36' Cutter.....	14 24	Capt. R S J Gillespie R E
" "	32' Galley....	21	Sergt Ley R E

Course—From the Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to starboard round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel Course No 1—5·4 miles—Time limit 6·30 p m

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th Nov. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	8,000	...	14,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	57	...	99
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	1,18,198	3,54,660	3,034	4,75,892
Total for 20 weeks.....	1,24,198	3,62,660	3,034	4,89,892
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	4,336	28,195	144	32,677
Per mile of Ry. &c. ..	31	200	1	232
Total to corresp'g date do.	1,08,582	3,32,281	3,822	4,64,685
Decrease for the week.....			Rs.	18,677
Increase to date.....			"	25,207

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th Nov. on 101 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,600	1,600	40	3,240
Or per mile of Railway..	16	10	..	30
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	26,040	16,703	783	43,026
Total for 18 weeks.....	27,640	17,103	823	45,566
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. &c. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corresp'g date do.	..	..	..	..

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd Nov. 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury.

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,300,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 23rd Nov. 1907 By Council Bills	£ 11,320,789
By Cash	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 24th Nov. 1907 to 31st March 1908.....	£6,979,211

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO WASH AND CLEAN LACE.

"Travelling on the Continent in a maidless condition may have its advantages from the point of view of expense, but there is no denying the fact that independent touring without "encumbrances" is distinctly more difficult nowadays than it was when toilettes were simpler and the standard of dress expected by the foreign winter resorts less exigeant" so writes our Lady correspondent in Paris and what she says applies equally to India. There are many "petits soins" which the well trained maid of the day undertakes, and which represent a problem to her mistress when deprived of her services, not the least of these being the cleaning and repairing of lace—ancient and modern—with which dresses are loaded nowadays, and which it were madness to entrust to Continental laundresses. Although the "blanchisseuse de fin"—in France, at any rate—is an artiste whose excessive charges are, after all, only in relation to the excellence of her work, it is not always possible to spare the time when moving from place to place to entrust the fichus, yokes, collars, and ruffles, which are in constant use, to her ministrations. The good services of the chambermaid, with regard to supplies of hot water, has, after all, to be enlisted—or use made of a travelling etna—together with a little battery of miniature ironing and gauffering implements, the hot water coils, which are to be found in most hotels abroad, being utilised for drying. The purest soap only should be used, that which is known as "Castile" being procurable at any chemist, whilst a little bag of blueing and two or three small jars or tins containing raw starch, sugar, or other stiffening agents are all that is necessary in addition to a toy iron and a small pair of gauffrers.

DELICATE HANDLING.

Lace should never be rubbed or roughly handled in any way, so as to run the risk of tearing the delicate foundation, and to remove the dirt, when much soiled, it is always best to soap it first on both sides, and then allow it to soak for some hours, after which it may be plunged up and down in fresh suds, and left to soak in the lather over night. Rinsing must always be thorough, a fair amount of clean, soft, lukewarm water being necessary, while a little blueing—in the case of white lace—must be added to the last water, which should be perfectly cold instead of tepid.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

"Doing up" the lace is, however, the rock upon which most amateurs are wrecked, the mistake being often made of using ordinary starch, irrespective of the nature of the particular variety of lace in question. Sugar, in the proportion of a dessertspoonful to a pint of water, is an admirable substitute, as it stiffens lace without glazing it, and cornflour is also often used, a small quantity being mixed with cold water, into which the lace must be dipped. An old-fashioned receipe, which had its vogue in times gone by, consisted in sifting a teaspoonful of powdered white gum with the same quantity of raw starch, the two ingredients being steeped in water until thoroughly disolved, then stained and diluted with a little more water. When the lace had been dipped in it, it was squeezed, and then pinned carefully on an ironing board, wiped repeatedly in the weave of the net with a fine cloth, and when dry, pressed with a cool iron. Ironing is, however, not invariably a wise procedure, guipure Irish crochet; and, other laces with a raised pattern being frequently ruined by the injudicious use of a hot iron. A flat board, a piece or cardboard box, or even the inside of the lid of the trunk of hat box can be utilised as a stretching surface, a double cloth being laid across and fastened with drawing pins, on which the lace should be smoothed out and each picot, scallop or edge secured with separate pin. Another good method of drying lace flounces is that of winding them round a bottle previously covered with a piece of cloth or flannel, the edges being pulled out and pinned down.

PLAGUE LECTURE.—Under the auspicies of the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha of Bombay a public meeting of the residents of Dadar will be held in the compound of Antonio De Silva Portuguese School at Dadar, to-morrow Sunday, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when the Executive Health Officer, Dr. Turner, will deliver a lecture on the Causes of Plague and its Spread in the City. The lecture will be illustrated by means of a Magic lantern. Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, L.M. and S., J.P., has kindly consented to preside.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

924-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabji Jamsedji Tata and another vs Maledina Comer Mehta and DePart heard
For further directions and costs on Specialofficer's Report
151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoomal and another vs Rustomji Ardaseer Cooper—Mcola and M
For further direction and costs on Assistant Commissioner's Report
312-06—Payne and Co—Haji Esmail Geolmahomed vs Mahomed Comer Abdul Rahim and others—F P Pavri
For further hearing.
242-06—N B Vakil—Bai Fatmabai widow vs Gulam Hoosein and others—Jelangir G and B.
Long Causes.
159-07—Wadia G and Co—Ardasher Bejonji Surti vs Syed Sindar Ali Khan and others Payne and Co, and Captain and V
(Not to be called on till 20 Nov.)
233-07—Captain and V—Rajabali Vishram Patel vs Nawab Syed Sirdar Allikhan—Payne and Co (Not to be called on till 29 Nov.)
585-07—Littleand Co Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs Meerun Karrim Hassam Kanga and P.
385-07—Kanga and P Jilikhabai widow vs Sulleman Kassum Mitha Littleand Co,
615-07—Little and Co Sulleman Kassum Haji Metha vs Sulleman Haji Osman Kanga and P,
260-07—A pauper Juthibai widow vs Karsondas Jugjowan Dinshaw and D.
548-06—Payne and Co—Jamnadas Kessowji vs Jethibai and others
Nan H and Co—Mulji Haridas vs Lalji Umersey and others
Little and Co N H and Co
22-06—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vs Dewkabai Widow and others M R Vakil Inperson M and M

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Contested Chamber Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

86-07—Bicknell M and R—Sukhdevdas Meghraj and others vs Dinshawji Burjorji Vania and others—Ardeshir H Dand Co Testamentary Suits
2-07—Matubhoy J and M—Ladkorabai and another vs Anbarn Vithuidas and another—Sorabji and J.
5-07—Jehangir and S—Mithibai vs Jamshedji—Chitnis and M.
9-07—Tyabji D and Co—Ratanse Poonja and others—vs Shahkorbai widow Jehangir S and B
11-07—Maganlal J and G—Shamkerbai vs Ratansi Poonja
14-07—Mirza and M—Bai Monanir alias Hira Qrinir vs Ratilal Motiram Shamrao
13-07—19-07—Mirza and M—Vinayakrao Ramchandra vs Ahmlyabai—Dikshit D and S
Long Causes.
649-06—Raghavaya B and N—Bai Amar widow and others vs Bapoo Dhondiram and others—Chitnis L and M
674-06—Mulji and K. Venilal Chunilal vs Tulockchund Anupchund—Jehangir G and B
535-06—Nanu H and Co—Ali Mahomed Nensey vs Edulji Sorabji Davar and another—Payne and Co
221-05—Mehta and D—Alehabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jacob and others—Payne and Co and C and V
710-06—Matubhai J and M—Goolamhoosen Fazulbhai vs Ahmed Cassum Patel—In person
268-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Shapurji Hormusji Mistri vs Rasa bai Rahimtulla Mirza M and M.
401-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Peroshah Pestonji Bharucha Almai widow and others—K D Shroff
98-07—Jehangir and S—Thacker Virji Madavji vs Kharsedji Manockji and others—Captain and V
215-07—Bicknel M and R—Ramdas Damodar and another vs Damodar Jewandas—Unwalla and F
771-06—Craigie L and O—Jummadas Narrondas and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co N H & Co and W G and Co

Before the Hon Mr Justice BEAMAN

Long Causes.

307-07—Khunderao L and M—Abdool Kaderali Miya and others vs Moulvi Hakim Mirza Mahomed Valad Mirza Khan Jehan and others—Wadia G and Co
For hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.
441-02—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Kesarbai alias Ramabai vs Bai Monghibai widow—Little and Co.
397-02—Captain and V—Ramchander Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others Manaukhlal J and H.
Long Causes.
51-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnadas Vijbhucandas vs Haji Geolam Aazani—Payne and Co
691-05—Captain and V—Esmailji Oomerji and another vs Haji Miya Valad Bala Miya Pathan and another—Chitnis and M
106-07—Daptary F and D—Jascoopjee Saldarmul vs Kikabhai Premchand and others—Thakurdas and Co
128-07—Malvi H M and B Jivandas Dhirji vs Kushowji Merjee—Dikshit D and S
488-07—Tyabji D and Co—Tricumdas Coverji vs Ranchordas Canji—Payne and Co
492-07—Payne and Co—Somabai Dadabhoy and another vs Erachshaw Jamasji Hakim—Pestonji B and K
511-07—Kanga and P—Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani vs Bai Rahmetbai widow and others—Payne and Co
57-06—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukrai and others vs Chandrabhan Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co
196-07—Payne and Co—Velji Lalji vs Kessonji Rustomsey and others—Jelangir G and B.
191-07—Khunderao L and M—Gunpatrao Morarjt Zaoba vs Wamanrao Shamrao and others—Nanu H and Co.
378-1838-05—Matubhoy J and M—Salabram Nehalchand vs Karvadan Chhotmal and others—Payne and Co.
134-07—Mulji and K—Shanker Dagroo vs Pestonji Cowasji Cantewala and others—Raghavaya B and N.
203-07—Mehta and S—Moosaji Mahomedaly vs Bai Dinbai and others—Bicknell M and R.
561-06—Payne and Co—Shaik Essa bin Khalipa vs Doombhoy Bomonji Mistri—Mulla and M.
769-06—Dinshaw and D—Lachmandas Kooltampal and another vs Ravatmal Tarachand and others—Daptary F & D.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothi Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,290 tons, Captain W N Oliver, will sail to-day for Chittagong via Mormugoa, with a general cargo.

THE Venice S N Co's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons Captain A Gracopello, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of Kerosene oil and petrol.

THE R I M Surveying steamer Palinurus, Commanding C S Hickman, R N R, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from off Janjira, surveying ground.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 933 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W H Hood, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Ashanti, 2,185 tons, Captain A D Barrough, will sail to-day for Bunbury, via Colombo, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and Mr Nowroji Madon and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain C Kendall, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

Copy of Weather Telegram received by the Port Offices, Bombay, from the Meterological Department, Simla:—

"Storm Signal—Only slight indications at coast stations of disturbance in the Arabian Sea—Likely position 16° north and 60° east."

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator .....R I M

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth .....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr Hickman.....R I Marine
Assaye .....Seymour.....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 29.

Aicana.....2311 Morgan .....Graham & Co
Braziliana .....2438 .....Tamblyn Cory Bros Co
Beme .....1899 Guy .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Hoscince .....998 Jenkins....Buarch.....B & P S N Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich .....915 Fielding .....Shah B T Co
Ilinda .....3398 Alton.....M M & Co
Lasdara .....2167 Austin .....M M & Co
Loch Tay .....3416 Stephen .....W & A Graham & Co
Nerbudda .....1963 Williams .....M M & Co
Nadir .....2041 Gorkhill .....T Morrison & Co
Nowshera .....1961 Maude .....M M & Co
Oriental .....3165 Palmer .....P & O Co
President .....3087 Tepe .....A Strands
Peninsular .....2919 Palmer .....P & O Co
Shah Najam .....3731 Darbon .....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer .....1922 Pilling .....H A Hassum
Shah Nasir .....2756 Grant.....Shah N N Co
Spithead.....2992 Clouss .....Bombay Co
Umballa.....3426 Rait .....M M & Co
Ujina .....3426 Kendall.....M M & Co
Wistow Hall .....2139 Meria .....K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3290	Oliver	Chittagon	29-11	F Mair & Co
B Rivandale	2469	Buyers	N F	W & A Graham & Co
E Behmani	1873	Storey	Jeddah	6-12	B & P S N Co
F Shahjehan	2568	Grant	Mauritius	30-11	Haji Hassum
G Yadavi	1166	Gray	Mauritius	5-12	P & P S N Co
H Morocco		Boxhall	Hall	5-12	F Mair & Co
K Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	Calcutta	30-11	S O Italiana
M Monsoori	1738	Hannah	R S Ports	4-12	B & P S N Co
N Farringford	2378	Chaplin	Baltimore	4-12	R A Wills
O Kaiser	1714	Moh	Durban	2-12	A Strandes
P Wordenfels	2810	Reibon	K'chi	5-12	Glade & Co
Q Capri	2781	Belsito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co

Offside O.

Alavi	2324	Gedge	N F		B & P S N Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Abmed	K'chi	24-11	Bo S N Co
Ponani	532	Shamsudin	B Nagar	30-11	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Haig	L'Pool	3-12	W & A G & Co
3 St Helena	2778	Robertson	Genoa	4-12	T M'son & Co
4 Westminster	2781	Duncombe	L'Pool	7-12	W & A G & Co
5 Ashanti	2184	Burrough	N F		K Nixon & Co
7 Mazagon	3179	Hodgson	N F		M M & Co
8 Africa	3365	Baadsvik	Trieste	30-11	A L D N Co
9 City of London	3693	Black	A'werp	7-12	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Cubo	920	MacGeachie	Antwerp	7-12	R H & Co
12 Marmora	1339	Weston	London	6-12	P & O Co
Dumra	762	Hird			M M & Co

M W D D

Premier	57	A'med	N F		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Umballa s	Rait	Rangoon, Nov 16
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, Nov 24
	R I M S Palinurus	hickman	From Sea
	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, Nov 12

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Umzumbi s	Mitchell	Dunkirk
	Landaura s	Austin	Calcutta, &c
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ashanti, Burrough, for Bunbury.
" Clan Sinclair, Oliver, for Chittagong.
" Barbarigo, Giacopello, for Calcutta.

The steamer Itinda, for Calcutta, &c, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—36 bales wool, A H Bundally; 72 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 54 bales cotton-waste, S Ramji and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,500 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co; 550 bales cottonfly, N Moti; 112 bales cottonfly and waste, P H Chichgar and Co; 70 bales cotton waste, C Hirji and Co; 1,094 cwt myrabollams, W E Comersey; 100 cwt nigerseed Bauer and Krause; 5 bales wool, T Buttopas; 16 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cotton and 90 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 373 bales wool and goat hair, E D Sassoon and Co; 170 bales cotton-dropings H Datoobhoy; 100 bales hemp, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—5 bales cotton, B Hurbhum; 6,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabolams A Khimji; 2,500 cwt cottonseed, and 4,017 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwt condiments, Manockji Poonjasji and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—150 bales cottos, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Westminister s—10,000 cwt cottonseed and 430 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Morocco s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimji

FOR BOSTON.

Circassea s—80 cwts fishmaws, M J Joonabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—5 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 1905 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cottom, Walter Pavri and Co; 3,810 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 60 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 11 potsroms oil, Strathman and Joobbin; 30 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 270 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 123 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 2,000 cwts toolseed, Shaw Wallace and Co: 205 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 201 cwts niger seed, Bauer and Krause; 95 bales cotton fly, and 198 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Werdenfels s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1,232 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 80 bales cotton fly, C Hirji and Co; 105 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 1 bale carpess, H Cowasji; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,449 cwt mow mased, 311 bales

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1907.

RECENT TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THERE was some interesting correspondence recently in the *Times* concerning the price charged to the public for "The Letters of Queen Victoria," from which it appeared that the net profit, after allowing for all possible charges, was about two hundred and forty per cent. The Solicitors for the publisher, Mr. John Murray, explained that he was not responsible for the rate of sale fixed, as he was merely to receive a fraction of the profits to cover the cost of production, and was not therefore a participator in the huge pecuniary gain which is to result from this literary transaction. As the correspondence shows this is an exceptional case, but it is worth referring to as an illustration of the tendency towards colossal prices which has lately become such a marked feature of the bookselling craft, upon which the recent quarrel between the *Times* and the publishers appears to have had no sensible effect. And in Mr. David Fraser's "Marches of Hindustan," we have another concrete example of the exorbitant demands of the publishers for a volume which, however interesting it may be, cannot claim the quality of freshness or novelty. For as the author himself tells us in his preface the contents of the book have already appeared either in the *Times*, Blackwood's Magazine or in the columns of a local contemporary. To charge twenty-one shillings for a State production of this character appears to us to be the height of imposition, and we are convinced that we are voicing Anglo-Indian public opinion when we protest against such prices. Twenty years ago a book of this description would have been sold at half a guinea, and as the peripatetic special correspondent was not then such a feature of contemporary journalism as he has since become, the impressions of the travellers of those days had the merit of freshness, and were not re-dished as a kind of literary second course after doing duty in the newspapers and magazines.

Having delivered our tilt at bookselling ethics, we hasten to add that we have no quarrel with Mr. Fraser whose volume (refreshed by the application of the literary warming-pan), is a useful addition to the already large library of Central Asian bibliography. Its connection, however, with the marches or borderlands of India is exceedingly slender, as the author's route shows that with the exception of a brief excursion into Tibet, and subsequently to Leh, Yarkund and Kashgar, his travels were in countries remote from our frontiers, his nearest approach to them on the North-West being Meshed, which is a thousand miles from our rail heads at Nushki and New Chaman. It is evident from recent European cablegrams that the old Russian project of linking their Asiatic railways with our Indian system is being revived by their publicists as a corollary to the new Convention, and if Mr. Fraser had extended his pilgrimage to the regions to be traversed, if this suggestion ever emerges from its present academic seclusion, his volume might have made some additions to our knowledge of an interesting proposition. In this respect, Mr. Angus Hamilton's "Afghanistan" which was published last year is the latest travellers' text book, as he has much to say about Russian railways and their approach towards our frontiers, whereas his successor in the exploitation of Mid-Asian politics dismisses the subject in a few brief paragraphs. Their rail-heads have already reached the North-Western border of Afghanistan at two points, and a third contact by the construction of a line from Samarkand to Termez on the Amir's northern frontier was under consideration before the war in Manchuria deflected Russian activities to the Far East. As regards this project and the probability of its resumption, Mr. Fraser remarks: "At present no rails are laid, though I have been told the ground has been partially prepared in the vicinity of Samarkand. Description of work with a view to extension to Termez is fraught with great political significance. It is extremely improbable that any southward movement would be attempted while this branch remains incomplete, and whether Russian aggressiveness is dead or only sleeping, will be infallibly indicated by the progress of events in respect of the Termez line." Our author, however, is obliged to confess that his information on this and cognate points of Russian strategy is exceedingly limited, as he was hurried over their lines by official command from Tashkent to Askabad on the Persian frontier without being permitted to break his journey at any of the interesting points *en route*.

Mr. Fraser inaugurated his travels with a three months' tour in Tibet, having been allowed to accompany the Teshi Lama on the return journey to Shigatsee after that Buddhist potentate and his remarkable retinue had formed part of the spectacular pageant incidental to the royal visit to Calcutta. As was disclosed during his sojourn at the Indian capital, this incarnation of Tibetan religious beliefs possesses an extremely interesting personality, and Mr. Fraser who remained at Shigatsee for some time is able to enhance the excellent impression the Teshi Lama had made in Calcutta. He appears to be in every respect a striking contrast to that political firebrand the Dalai Lama whose chicanery led to the unveiling of Lhassa, and his unimpeachable devotion to British interests is an important factor in Tibetan politics. Returning to India in the middle of last year, Mr. Fraser made Simla the starting point of his Central Asian pilgrimage which lasted for six months, and extended from the Summer Capital to Teheran and the Caspian Sea, London being reached in the first week of the current year. The route selected for the first part of it was *via* Ladakh, Khotan and Karkand to Kashgar, and his depiction of the dangers and discomforts of Central Asian travel beyond the sphere of railways will not encourage many to imitate his adventures, unless they are obsessed by the wander lust which impels explorers to forsake the conveniences and more preferable surroundings of modern civilization. Mr. Fraser is an artist in pen and ink and his realistic descriptions, aided by profuse illustrations from his camera, of the ice-bound scenery of the passes and the stupendous chain of snow-clad summits which mark the Indian frontier, constitute a literary cinematograph unsurpassed in any recent book of travels. After a stay of some weeks at Kashgar, of whose social amenities and the occupations of our Consul, Mr. Macartney, there is a pleasant picture, conjoined with much useful information about the history and politics of Chinese Turkestan, Mr. Fraser crossed the Russian Asiatic frontier, reaching the railway at Andijan. His next objective was Tashkent, where he interviewed the Governor-General and sought permission to proceed to Samarkand, Bokhara and Merv. But rumours of a wandering editor from Bombay with a mission to unravel the secrets of Russian Asiatic policy had preceded him, and his request was politely but firmly refused. It was made clear that his impressions of Russian Turkestan must be confined to what he could derive by an inspection of the landscape from a railway carriage window, a diligent perusal of official publications, and the books of previous travellers who were not suspected of being peripatetic journalists. Hence Mr. Fraser was compelled to omit a sojourn at these interesting places from his itinerary, and to travel by rail to Askabad without pausing in his journey to take photographs, or to acquire information which might irradiate Russian administrative and political subtleties. From Askabad he diverged south to Meshed, the Mecca of the Shia moslems, and eventually reached Teheran when the late Shah was moribund, after recanting the absolutism of his predecessors and giving his subjects a constitution, about the preservation of which under the coming Ruler there were then considerable doubts. Mr. Fraser's chapter on the Persian reform movement as he observed it twelve months ago has not been deprived of its freshness and utility by the sequence of events in that much troubled country, while his peroration assumes the form of a well-reasoned presentation of Anglo-Russian rivalries and suggestions for their amelioration, amongst which is an agreement of the description recently ratified, although Mr. Fraser like other sane publicists who do not permit sentiment to eclipse their political sagacity, does not anticipate that the committal of an understanding to paper is to be regarded as a permanent solution of all differences.

THE RIVAL PORT. The Administration Report of the Karachi Port Trust, just to hand, shows that the position of the Trust is financially sound. The prospects of the future are declared to be excellent, but if they are to be realised to the fullest extent possible very heavy expenditure will be necessary in the future in various directions. This, however, it is explained will be on works distinctly remunerative and the Trustees hope that all difficulties will be surmounted, feeling as they do, that they will receive sympathetic consideration from Government in their efforts to carry out the works necessitated by extraordinary circumstances and a most rapidly expanding trade. Throughout the ear, it appears, the conviction has been gaining ground that the rate of progress laid down in the schemes approved by the Board on the reports of the Advisory Committee and the Sub-Committee, will not suffice if Karachi is to be placed in a position to at all adequately meet trade demands. In fact the Trustees have come to the definite conclusion not only that this rate of progress must be accelerated, but that works, which three years ago were proposed for execution at some indefinite future date, must be undertaken without delay and completed within a few years. Consequently it is anticipated that proposals to their end may shortly take definite shape and submitted for the consideration of Government. The Port Revenue expenditure was Rs. 19,41,798 and the revenue receipts Rs. 28,42,785, a surplus of over nine lakhs and the value of the trade for the year was 3,104 lakhs. Reclamation schemes have been completed and sidings laid connecting them with the Keamari yard and wharves. Additional berths have been constructed. Reclamation beyond and north of the pool for the further extension of the wharfage accommodation was simultaneously in progress. The Reserve Fund, the limit of which has been fixed under Government sanction at 25 lakhs, was raised to 15 lakhs and during the current year was increased to twenty lakhs. The past year generally was one of steady progress and improvements. An area of over 165 acres was acquired for addition to the new export yard and negotiations with the Military authorities for the acquisition of the Commissariat yard has been carried on and are now before the Commander-in-Chief for sanction. The Trustees have further hopes from the Military authorities, believing that when the new line of wharfage and accompanying facilities are completed the simplicity and celerity of trooping arrangements at Karachi will still further commend the port for trooping. Perhaps the most important work in the near future will be the diversion of the river Lyari. The river as it now enters the harbour carries, when in flood, a great volume of debris which silts the channel and has to be removed by dredging. Its diversion, it is anticipated, would give the Municipality a large area of valuable land and would also facilitate Port Trust operations in connection with the new import yard. Until recently the Municipality has shown no readiness to consider the enterprise and the Trustees have had to devise other means of training the river within their own limits. Throughout the year, it is recorded, the conviction has been gaining ground that the rate of progress laid down in the scheme approved by the Board on the reports of the Advisory Committee and the Sub-Committee, will not suffice if Karachi is to be able to cope with all the trade required of her. The Trustees are very much in earnest and the future of their report promises to be very bright.

A LEAF OUT OF THE BOOK OF JAPAN. A WRITER in the *Nineteenth Century* urges in a short but cogent article that we should take a lesson from Japan in our present difficulties about the House of Lords, and reform it on the model of the Japanese House of Peers. At first sight it does appear strange that Japan should be proposed as a model in constitutional matters to us, because she has mainly followed England while drawing up her constitution which is barely twenty years old. As a matter of fact an Englishman was the author of the Japanese constitution. But that Englishman had studied other constitutions also and knew the defects of our constitution in the working, and had taken care to eliminate these, either by borrowing from other countries, ancient and modern, or by using entirely novel expedients which have turned out in some cases very useful in practice. Japan has a second chamber on the model of our House of Lords: but while introducing this, she has made certain changes which goes far to do away with the objections reasonably brought against an entirely hereditary chamber, and these changes, it is now urged, should be adopted by us. The House of Peers in Japan is not entirely made up of hereditary peers like the House of Lords. It is an aristocratic chamber, no doubt, but the aristocracy is not merely one of land or money, but also of intellect. It represents as much as possible the true aristocracy, the real Government by the *aristos*, the *best* men in the country. It is composed of five sections. It includes, first, all the members of the Imperial House. Secondly, the first two grades of the nobility, princes and marquises,—the place of our dukes being in Japan taken by princes,—are comprised in it. These form the hereditary element in the House and it is not large by any means. The lower grades of the Peerage—Counts, Viscounts, and Barons—elect only one-fifth of their number as representatives who sit in the House for a term of seven years. Taxpayers of the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry or trade are elected as representatives of cities and prefectures to sit in this House. Lastly the sovereign nominates to the Chamber distinguished persons as a recognition of their intellectual superiority or their services to the State. These last kind of members sit there for life, whilst all other elected and representative members sit only for seven years. This will strike all as an excellent arrangement whereby due balance is preserved in this Chamber between the hereditary and the representative elements. The day is drawing to a close when our House of Lords must be reformed. This reform need not be—indeed looking to the essentially Conservative character of the English people it will not be—on radical lines. But a case is made out for some sort of wholesome change suited to the existing circumstances. Tennyson sang with true political insight, "That man's the true Conservative Who lops the moulder'd branch away." And there are some moulder'd branches in the House of Lords which must be lopped off, and they will be lopped off for the healthy growth of "freedom's oak." It is the great characteristic of English institutions that they are mended in time, and thus prevented from violently ending. The House of Lords should prove no exception. In the present Radical agitation against this House, there is much that is extravagant, but that is mainly on account of the disappointment of the hopes so far of even legitimate reform. We hope the reform of the House of Lords will not be so hard and stubborn a task as the reform of the House of Commons was till 1832. And when that reform comes, we would do well to take a leaf out of Japan's book, as she has taken sensibly enough whole pages out our book.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Singapore for Penang on the 28th November.

The P. & O. s.s. "Arcadia," with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Sunday the 1st December 1907.

AN "Empire" special telegram announces that Mr. Gladstone has told a deputation that the new Licensing Bill will not abolish barmaids.

IT is notified that the E. I. Railway Company have now intimated that through booking of all goods and coaching traffic may now be resumed over that Railway.

ACCORDING to a special telegram to the "Empire" the London critics approve the action of the censure in not granting a license to Mr. Barker's play "Waste" which has been produced by the Stage Society.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer "Peninsular" were—Lady Warrander, Sir E. John, Dr. W. H. Rutherford, Colonel T. P. Barry, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. H. W. Williams, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

THE "Statesman" publishes a long list of grievances addressed to Colonel Cowie, the Agent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway by certain Guards of the Central and Eastern Districts on that line. The latter has postponed his leave to go into the matter.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the evening of the 28th instant, and is due here on the 6th December. The same Co's s.s. "Austria" left Trieste for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due here on or about the 19th December.

WE have been asked to remind our readers that Madame Albani's concerts at the Town Hall will commence punctually at half-past nine and it is hoped that all those who intend to be present will arrive before that time in order to avoid interruptions and delays.

FROM the 16th to the 22nd instant 13 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 354 Hindus and 56 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 442. The death-rate was 45·1 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 40·6. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 5, smallpox 2, fevers 107, bowel complaints 57, and other causes 271.

A NEW monthly review, "The International: A Review of the World's Progress," edited by Dr. Rodolphe Broda, of Paris, made its first appearance on the 15th instant. It is published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The Review will contain reports on political and economic reforms on labour movements, on scientific progress and on all new artistic, literary and religious departures in various countries. The first number was published simultaneously in English, French and German, in London, Paris and Berlin, respectively.

A PANJIM correspondent states that Portugal's Eastern possessions are fortunately free from the political ferment that excites the little European kingdom. "This may be due in a very great extent to His Excellency Senhor Hector Costa, the Governor-General. His sympathetic rule has won him all hearts and his progressive regime has conciliated the patriotic reformers of Goa. Though His Excellency's hands are quite full of new schemes for the improvement of the place and industry, the mining industry in particular, still he finds time to visit some of the leaders of the native community. He is ready to assist at their feasts in churches, and to eat with them at their houses. This is the way he establishes the most cordial relations and gets acquainted with the thoughts and aspirations of the born leaders of the people."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

ROYALTIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Guests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Although the month is November, London is as gay just now as if it were the season of flowers and May meetings. This is the King's doing. His Majesty's guests are gathered from half the Courts of Europe, and as those distinguished personages flit backwards and forwards through the sombre streets, enlivening the gloom with glimpses of scarlet and steel, people are tempted to regard the fog as an anachronism. The occasion would seem favourable for a general reunion of crowned heads, but this, it seems, could scarcely be arranged without a synod of heralds to determine points of etiquette. Curiously enough, the Consorts of Emperors and Kings appear to be less hampered than are actual rulers by considerations of ceremony. Theirs is a simpler life and five of them are to meet at luncheon within the next few days, comprising, I believe, Queen Alexandra, the German Empress, and the Queens of Spain, Norway, and Portugal. Many other Royalties are in England at present, attracted by the Bourbon wedding at Wood Norton, the English residence of the Duke of Orleans. These, however, are one of the disinherited dynasties of France, and though they keep up their regal forms and are about to celebrate the coming event with more than princely splendour their proceedings, after all, are reminiscent of the brilliant yet pathetic pages of Dandet's satire, "Les Rois en Exil."

A PAGEANT OF MONARCHS.

With so many real kings to look at, one might have thought that the London crowd would disdain a procession of mock monarchs. Not so; monarchy has become such a popular institution that the people cannot have kings enough—especially kings of the name of Edward. Accordingly the Lord Mayor's Show this year, with its pageant of all the monarchs who have ever reigned in England, proved so successful that the spectacle may be said to have won a new reputation. Londoners laugh at these displays and are more enthusiastic in their cheers of the Lord Mayor's portly coachman than of the most gorgeous of the stage-manager's allegorical groups, but, all the same, they are attracted by the tableaux, pleasantly exhilarated by the processional music, and even disposed to clothe the whole institution with something of a moral purpose as a sort of stimulus to the worthier ambitions of our latter-day Dick Whittingtons. This year's Show was really a triumph for the methods of the theatre, whereas in former years it too often illustrated the unsuitability of the methods of the circus. Pageants designed to express some intelligible dramatic idea will now become the vogue on Lord Mayor's Day, and, if the designer has his way, so also with the fine weather with which this year's Show was favoured.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH AT THE GUILDHALL.

A feature of the Lord Mayor's banquet, for which there had been no precedent since the period of Lord Rosebery's short-lived Administration of 1894-5, was the presence as chief guest of a Liberal Prime Minister. In his speech, which was read from manuscript and delivered with a noticeable degree of physical effort, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in accordance with an excellent custom, eschewed party politics and directed his attention almost exclusively to a review of foreign affairs, with an incidental albeit carefully studied allusion to the situation in India. After a brief reference to the Anglo-Russian Treaty which he regards "as a great addition to the securities for the peace of the world," he went on to say :—

"Looking still further afield, we deplore to see in India the two scourges of famine and plague again unhappily in certain areas decending upon the people. From the Sovereign downwards—whose humane and considerate letter on the plague during last summer so gratified Indian feeling—we all sympathize with the sufferers from these mortal calamities. We watch with pitying eyes their fortitude and patience, and you may be sure that the Indian Government are doing, and will continue to do the utmost to apply the lessons of past administration with zeal, skill, and devotion. Certain political troubles still demand vigilant attention. I believe that by uniting a firm hand in the maintenance of order, with a free toleration for all discussion that is not directly and openly subversive of order, and with honest, courageous, and persistent attempts to bring the Indian Administration in all its organs and branches into closer contact with Indian feeling—I believe that in such a course we are following the deliberate wishes of the people of this country in their discharge of the most momentous trust that was ever committed to a great State."

Mr. Morley was not one of the guest, but had he been he would I am sure have received a welcome no less enthusiastic than that accorded to Mr. Lloyd-George, the hero of the hour, whose Pro-Boerism and other sins are evidently forgiven by the City and who *pace* the *Saturday Review* may yet live

"to clutch the golden Keys,
To mould a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne."

"Mr. Lloyd-George," says the Saturday, "might—possibly—one day find himself at the Treasury but it is not credible that he will ever be its First Lord." Why? Because "with all his ability and good sense and courtesy" he lacks a certain quality which "is only found in those who have had a liberal education and have mixed freely with the upper classes in this country." Mr. Lloyd-George's position in this respect is not very different from that of Mr. Chamberlain at the commencement of his Ministerial career and if there had been no Home Rule split he would certainly have anceeded Mr. Gladstone as Liberal Prime Minister. But that is by the way. To return to the Premier's allocution. Sir Henry had to confess that his sanguine anticipations with reference to the Hague Conference have been sadly falsified, but like the optimist he is, he cherishes the hope that before long the Powers will have so much confidence in each other as to attempt the cessation of the ruinous and self-defeating race of armaments which is a scourge of our common civilisation." On the topic of the Congo State, which excites deep interest here, he spoke cautiously and was careful to avoid saying anything that would embarrass the Belgian Parliament in their approaching consideration of the matter.

A BREEZE ABOUT BUNTING.

An amusing yet not unimportant diversion from those weighty affairs was forthcoming in the lively speech in which Sir John Fisher held the critics of his Naval administration up to ridicule as, in effect, a pack of credulous scaremongers who had fallen victims to the too sprightly fancy of some modern Midshipman Easy. "Sleep in your beds o' night," was Sir John's cheery counsel to the citizen of London, and so acceptable a piece of advice did not pass without applause. Two days later came the disquieting news that two officers, no less distinguished than Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Percy Scott—presumably despairing of ever being called on to meet a foreign foe—had taken to quarrelling with each other, and this in the face of the whole fleet. On being ordered to take his squadron into harbour, so that the ships might be given a new coat of paint in honour of the German Emperor's visit, Sir Percy Scott had signalled to his subordinates a message to the effect that as paint seemed to be considered of more importance than gunnery they were to come in in order to make themselves look pretty. Thereupon Lord Charles Beresford caused a further message to be circulated, publicly and sharply rebuking Sir Percy Scott for his contemptuous and insubordinate tone and ordering the deletion of the offending signal from the signal books of the vessels to which it had been sent. Here, so far as is known at present, the matter has ended, though there are rumours of a stormy sequel. The Navy, it appears, is divided into two schools, one of which is pro-Fisher, headed by Sir Percy Scott, and the other anti-Fisher, headed by Lord Charles Beresford. Probably the storm will blow over. It is not the first breeze about bunting in which Lord Charles Beresford has been concerned, though it is perhaps the first in which he has been found on the side of the outraged proprieties.

THE KAISER'S RECEPTION.

All London turned out to welcome the German Emperor and Empress when, on the third day of their visit, they travelled from Windsor Castle to the Guildhall to enjoy the hospitality of the Lord Mayor. Although the German Press is expressing regret at the non-political character of the reception, the Kaiser himself appeared delighted with the unqualified warmth of his hosts. His reception if not so fervent as on the occasion of his last visit came nevertheless as a pleasant surprise after the bickerings of the last few years between certain self-appointed spokesmen of the two nations. A grateful recollection of the reverence shown by the Kaiser for the memory of Queen Victoria, appreciation of his high character in private life, and, possibly too, a genuine admiration for his unquenchable energy have combined to preserve his personal popularity with the British people, despite many sharp misunderstandings. I was sorry to note that His Majesty, while presenting a smiling face to the applause of the multitude, was looking in rather poor health. His complexion had a peculiarly sallow tinge and there were deeply marked hollows under his eyes. There are rumours that in the course of the rest-cure which he is about to take on our southern coast he will undergo a slight operation. It is the fact, I believe, that his own physicians have already had a consultation with one or two distinguished English doctors with regard to the Kaiser's health.

A MESSAGE OF PEACE AND GOODWILL.

It was characteristic of His Imperial Majesty's alert methods that he should choose, as the text of his speech at the Guildhall, a sentiment that he had seen on a banner while driving through the streets—"Blood is thicker than water." "May this be ever so between our two countries," he exclaimed, in responding to the toast of his health. Afterwards he reminded his hosts that sixteen years ago, standing in the Guildhall, he declared that his aim was the maintenance of peace. "I hope history," he continued, "will do me the justice of saying that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since. The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of good relations between our two countries, and I shall further strengthen them as far as lies in my power. The German nation's wishes coincide with mine." The Kaiser spoke in English, and placed a strong emphasis on his peace sentiments. His speech, the reception offered to it, and the cordiality of the people in the streets are understood to have given King Edward much satisfaction. The Prince of Wales, who accompanied the Emperor, made no concealment of his pleasure at the success of the visit.

PRIME MINISTER'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Politicians of all parties have heard with concern that after addressing a meeting at Bristol on November 13th the Prime Minister was seized in the course of the night with a sharp attack of illness. Happily the indisposition passed off, but its occurrence is certain to have some effect on the immediate political situation. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is over seventy and since his wife's death he has not been in robust health, and yet he has been attempting to do an amount of work that would tax the energies of a man of half his years. After this warning he will probably have to abandon the rest of his engagements for the recess, and it is possible that he may find it necessary to go abroad and recruit for a few weeks. In that event the question of nominating a deputy to take his place at the Cabinet meetings will have to be decided. Lord Ripon, as the Nestor of Liberalism, might preside, but even so the necessity of delegating such responsibilities as attach to the management of affairs in the House of Commons would not be avoided. By general consent the man marked out for the task is Mr. Asquith; who has lately been making great headway in the estimation even of the Radical and Labour sections of his party. It is quite in accordance with the traditions of public life in his country but none the less interesting that at the great Conservative meeting in Birmingham last night both the Chairman (Lord Plymouth) and Mr. Balfour sympathetically referred to the illness of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE SITUATION.

"Mr. Balfour is admittedly the first of living Parliamentarians, but with this distinguished talent he does not combine an equal genius for the platform. Nevertheless, he can, when he pleases, make his meaning plain and clothe it in striking language. On this occasion we sincerely hope that he will no longer leave it open to his detractors to allege, however unfairly, that he is hesitating between two opinions.

The above appeared in a "Standard" leading article two days ago and refers of course to the eagerly awaited speech delivered by Mr. Balfour to an audience of between 5000 and 6000 persons in the Hippodrome at Birmingham yesterday. To-day the "Standard" expresses complete satisfaction with Mr. Balfour's declarations and particularly his acceptance of the important resolution passed by the National Union of Conservative Associations at the instance of Mr. Henry Chaplin, and which reads as follows :—

That in the opinion of the National Union of Conservative Associations the first constructive policy of the Conservative and Unionist party should be the reform of our present fiscal system, with the view—

(1) Of broadening the basis of taxation.

(2) Of safeguarding our great productive industries from unfair competition.

(3) Of strengthening our position for the purpose of negotiation in foreign markets, and

(4) Of establishing preferential commercial arrangements with the Colonies and securing for British producers and workmen a further advantage over foreign competitors in the Colonial markets.

"Mr. Balfour", says the "Standard", "has made it plain that Tariff Reformers need entertain no lingering doubts as to his leadership." Other Tariff Reform organs express equal contentment with Mr. Balfour's professions, but the "Morning Post" with characteristic candour regrets that the leader of the Opposition "should have played into the hands of his opponents" by refusing to give a direct answer to their challenge about taxing corn, meat and butter. Mr. Balfour places in the front ground the necessity of a broadening of taxation for revenue purposes, a necessity that would exist even if the other aspects of the fiscal question, free-trade within the Empire and the power of being able to effectually protect our interests when negotiating with our commercial rivals were absent. But he lays down the following four principles as to which there will no doubt be much controversy :—1. Your duties should be widespread. 2. They should be small. 3. They should not touch raw material. 4. They should not alter the proportion in which the working classes are asked to contribute to the cost of government. Mr. Asquith talks about Social reform but he cannot do anything on the present basis of taxation. Moreover the Liberals, argues Mr. Balfour, talk a great deal about what they are going to do for the working classes when they have altered the institutions of the country, abolished the House of Lords. The real friends of Social reform are the Unionists who, says Mr. Balfour, "are a more modest party. We think that the machinery provided for us by our ancestors is not inadequate to the task of carrying out Social reform." Certainly the Conservative party has no need to abolish the House of Lords. Although crude Socialism is anathematised by both of the bigger parties, it is evident that each wants to cut out the other with a kind of Socialism and the developments of their respective policies will no doubt afford amusement to the amiable cynic. Meanwhile the Countess of Warwick has been declaring that no Labour candidate at the general election has a chance of winning unless he stands as a whole hogger—a Socialist, not a Fiscal whole hogger—which seems a bold statement in view of the sorry figure cut by Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Ruleck and the rest of that fraternity at the last great inquest of the country.

OLLA PODRIDA.

One of our newspapers appeals to "some expert in the history of words"—perhaps Mr. Algernon what's his name can oblige—to explain how we have come to speak of the German Emperor as "the Kaiser." We are not in the habit, it is pointed out, of referring to the "King of Belgium" (*sic*) as "the Rex" or to the King of Italy as "the Re" or to the King of Saxony as "the Konig." I observed that when the Mailed Fist made his progress through London on Wednesday the hawkers of programmes of the event did not refer to his Majesty as "the Kaiser"; they invariably called him "the Kayser."

Colonel Cavage who will be remembered in Western India as Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught when H. R. H. commanded the Bombay Army, is the new Mayor of Kensington.

THE crowd waiting for the railway men's meeting in the Albert Hall was so dense that it was necessary for the police to divert the traffic. Between nine and seven King Alfonso was driving in his motor-car eastwards on his way to Buckingham Palace, when a police officer stopped it nearly opposite the Albert Hall and turned it down Exhibition-road. The officer seemed to be unaware of the identity of the occupant of the car, and his Majesty did not

SIR B. FULLER ON PARTITION.

SMALLER PROVINCES ADVOCATED.

Remarkable Article.

INDIAN NATIONAL PRIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

An article by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, published in the "Nineteenth Century" urges that among the sentiments affecting the Indian character are two which might be of great use to statesmen, but which have hitherto been turned to small account, namely, pride in the homeland, in the circumscribed area where common history, language, dress and customs prevail, and loyalty to the person as opposed to the State.

Sir B. Fuller advocates breaking up the large provinces into smaller units, each with a population of about twelve millions, under Chief Commissioners, more accessible than the Governor, and each with an Advisory Legislative Council.

This would imply the formation of twenty-two Councils, and Natives would have a far better prospect of obtaining high appointments in a number of small provinces than in a few large ones.

GERMANY'S BUDGET.

Heavy Deficit to be Faced.

THE COURT SCANDAL.

REPUDIATION IN THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

In the debate of the German Budget in the Reichstag, Prince von Bulow replying to a reference to the Harden trial, denounced the comparison of the conditions revealed with those of the declining Roman Empire. He said that Germany was no Sodom, and the purity of the Kaiser's life and House was emblematic of the nation's life.

Prince von Bulow ridiculed the possibility of any Camarilla influencing a Monarch of the Kaiser's self reliant and independent character.

Baron von Stengel in his Budget Statement said that a considerable deficit must be faced. The process of improving the Imperial finances could not be postponed. The Government proposed to effect this improvement by means of indirect taxation.

The Budget, he said, had been drafted in the spirit of greatest economy, but economy in the case of the Army and Navy could become the greatest waste.

Herr von Terpitz, in explaining the Navy Bill, said the fleet would be permanently maintained at the high level of other nations.

SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Better Prospects.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN ISSUES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Washington Treasury has purchased one hundred thousand ounces of silver at 57·853 cents per ounce.

The allotments of the Treasury Certificates are estimated at thirty-five million dollars.

Banks still desiring Bonds are compelled to subscribe to the Panama Bonds, the lists for which close on Saturday and are expected to be heavily oversubscribed.

SPEECH BY GENERAL FRENCH.

The Needs of the Army.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

General Sir John French, speaking at a farewell banquet at Aldershot, said that so far as his experience went, the new order of things introduced after the retirement of Lord Roberts, had been an unqualified success and was thoroughly adapted to the needs of of the Army.

GERMANISATION OF POLAND.

Indignation in Austria.

ANTI-PRUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Bill introdnced into the Reichstag by Prince von Bulow for the Germanisation of the Polish provinces, has excited the keenest resentment among the Poles of Austria, sufficiently to affect the relations between Austria and Germany.

A great Anti-Prussian demonstration on the part of the Poles and all the Slav groups of the Reichsrath was held yesterday.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

Honourable Exoneration.

EARLY RETURN TO INDIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The "Lancet" announces that the India Office has written to Professor Haffkine recognising that an important body of scientists are favourable to Pro. fessor Haffkine on the question of the Malkowal disaster, adding an offer of employment on honourable terms and indicating Mr. Morley's attitude.

Professor Haffkine has replied expressing his gratitude and accepting the offer.

He intends to proceed to India at the earliest opportunity.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Punitive Expedition Ordered.

RAISULI'S TERMS ACCEPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Moorish raiders on Tuesday attacked the French post at Babelassa for six hours, but were repulsed.

The garrison, which numbered a hundred, lost ten killed and six wounded, and was then relieved by detachments from Nemours and Ujda.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The Moors at Babelassa numbered six thousand The French lost twelve killed including a Lieutenant Reinforcements are being hurried up from Blidah and Miliani.

The French press urges vigorous action in order to counteract the moral effect of the Moorish incursions into Algerian Territory.

LATER.

M. Picquart announced in the French Chamber that he had instructed General Lyantey, Commanding at Oran, to despatch an expedition to inflict exemplary chastisement upon the Benisnassen tribe. The force occupying Ujda will be placed at the disposal of General Lyantey.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Mr. Lowther has accepted Raisuli's terms for the release of Kaid MacLean, which consist of a ransom of £20,000, British protection for Raisuli and his family and the liberation of friends who have been imprisoned.

THE E. I. R. STRIKE.

General Resumption of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

Resumption of the ordinary arrangements upon the East India Railway is proceeding rapidly.

The Umballa men, who were still out yesterday, have now resumed work, and practically the only men who are still on strike are the Howrah Guard and the Jhajha Drivers.

Eighteen Goods trains were worked into Calcutta yesterday, and the ordinary Time Table arrangements are being reverted to to-day, the whole of the usual services from Howrah being resumed.

QUETTA, NOVEMBER 29.

The North-Western Railway asked the Drivers here to volunteer for the East India Railway, offering double pay and overtime, but all of them refused saying that they did not want to be shot at or called blacklegs.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 29.

With regard to the cessation of the strike on the East India Railway no intimation has been received here so far as to Booking or Goods. But trains are now coming in all right.

The Punjab Mail has just arrived and things are beginning to work smoothly again.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

A deputation of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Drivers, both European and Native, will be received by Major McElhinny, Acting Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to-day. As a result of the conference among the men yesterday, it was decided that their original petition should be modified and nothing put forward which would show they were taking advantage of a critical moment. It is confidently expected, therefore, that a settlement will be reached.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Little Change Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER, 29.

Little change has taken place since last week in the agricultural situation throughout India, except that the cattle in the United Provinces and parts of the Punjab are beginning to show signs of distress. No rain has fallen and prices continue upwards. The importation of food grains into the United Provinces from the Punjab and Burma continues and test works are open in Bahraich, Mirzapur, Banda and Allahabad Districts, but are not yet largely attended.

The telegram from Rajputana is encouraging, fodder and water being described as still generally sufficient, though the people are likely to want help in January in the Bhil Districts of Partabgarh and Mewar, and later on in parts of Dholpur, Karauli, Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaipur, Marwar, Kishangarh and Ajmer-Merwara.

In Bengal, the winter outturn is likely to be poor and scarcity is possible after the harvest in parts of a number of districts.

The situation in the dry zone in Upper Burma is also unsatisfactory. Scarcity is feared in the Lower Hindwin.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was despatched to the Government of India, on the 27th instant :—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum. More rain is generally needed for germinated rabi crops and for further sowing. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Baroda, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in parts of Nasik and Dharwar, and by insects in parts of Poona, Bijapur and Cutch. Harvesting of Kharif crops generally continues. Threshing is progress in parts of Sukkur, Konkan, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Surat, Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Poona, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Cottou picking continues in parts of Sukkur, Thar and Deccan. Supply of fodder and drinking water is adequate. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Sind, Surat, West Khandesh and Nask. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in the Karnatak is 32 to 42 per cent., in the Deccan 22 to 47 per cent., in the Konkan 17 to 30 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 66 per cent. and in Sind 29 to 38 per cent. less than normal. During the week ending 16th instant 27 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum. There were local showers during the week in parts of Deccan and Bijapur beneficial to crops, but general rain is urgently needed throughout the Presidency to ensure fair rabi crop. Stocks of grain are sufficient. Prices are rising. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition, and sufficient employment is available.

AMERICAN AND EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Experiments in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 29.

No definite conclusion as to the value of indigenous cotton, as compared with American and Egyptian varieties has been arrived at by the Agricultural Department in the Punjab. The Egyptian variety appears to deserve an extended trial in the south-west of the Province and opinions of many of the firms approached are distinctly favourable to American cotton. Concurrently with these operations attempts have been made to improve the indigenous variety, but these may not yet been attended with marked success but will be continued.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN BURMA.

Visit to Mandalay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The Viceregal Party left Lashio at 11 p.m., last night. They were escorted from the Residency to the Station by the Mounted Infantry and the road was lined by hundreds of Shans each bearing a lighted torch which produced a weird and picturesque effect as the procession passed between them.

The Special train arrived at Mandalay at 4-15 pm., to-day. Their Excellencies were received at the Station by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Lady White and His Honour's Staff, also by Mr. Shaw, the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, Mr. Rice, the Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Twomey, the Commissioner of Mandalay Division, General Hastings, Commanding the Mandalay Brigade, Major MacNabb, the Deputy Commissioner, and the President of the Municipal Committee.

On His Excellency alighting on the platform, a Royal Salute was fired and the Guards of Honour of the Essex Regiment and the Upper Burma Volunteers presented arms when His Excellency inspected these Guards of Honour and the Party proceeded to the Reception Pandal where an Address of Welcome was read by Major MacNabb to which His Excellency replied saying how much gratified he and Lady Minto were at their Reception and how pleased they were at being able to visit Mandalay.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

The following is the reply of the Viceroy to the Address from the Municipal Committee of Mandalay :—

"Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to Lady Minto and myself to visit the Capital of Upper Burma, and I thank you sincerely for your welcome and for the very kind words of your Address."

"Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were, I know, delighted with the beauties and interests of Mandalay and with your many expressions of loyalty to the King-Emperor, and we look forward much to our stay amongst you."

"You remind me that you do not possess a seaport like Rangoon with the ever-increasing wealth of its seaborne trade, but I venture to congratulate you on the riches of another sort of which you may well be proud—on the possession of an ancient history and on the many triumphs of Burmese art and architecture which your ancestors have handed down to their posterity."

"Your beautiful relics of the past may perhaps be fragile. If so, they are all the more precious, and you need have no anxiety as to the sympathetic assistance of the Government of India in helping you to preserve them."

"We look forward to seeing the Palace and the Fort, the Monasteries and the many religious edifices for which your province is celebrated."

"Your Municipality is not old, but it is a great thing to be able to rejoice in the strength of youth, to feel that a few years of life have already been well spent, and that the future before you is full of promise. In Canada, to my administration of which you so kindly allude, I have seen much of new cities springing up as if by magic from the prairie, and I can tell you that there is nothing which adds so much to the interests of a rising people as the romance and charm of a past history. The new world of the great Dominion of Canada is full of that charm, and here I am meeting it again in all the picturesque traditions of your country."

"I feel sure that in your Lieutenant-Governor you will find a friend always ready to assist you to develop your resources and to encourage the mercantile enterprise of your modern capital."

"I rejoice to hear that you owe so much to the munificence of an Indian gentleman—for my experience has led me to believe that however well-intentioned any Government may be, the success of any undertaking for the public good will always depend largely upon the energy and liberality of individual citizens."

"I cannot tell you how deeply I regret the trials imposed upon you by the recent outbreak of plague, but the public has done much to assist your efforts to combat its ravages and I hope that Mandalay may succeed in becoming the first City in the Indian Empire to finally eradicate this terrible pestilence."

"I hope that during my short stay amongst you it may be possible for me to make myself acquainted with the requirements of Mandalay and Upper Burma and to interest myself in your future welfare. I can assure you it will be a sincere pleasure to me to do so, and Lady Minto and I will always have very pleasant memories of the warmth of the reception you have given us to-day."

"Both the Address of Welcome and His Excellency's reply were translated into Burmese and those translations were read out for the benefit of the large Burmese community assembled to welcome Their Excellencies."

The Viceroy and Party then drove to Government House and along the route the roads were lined by the Essex Regiment, the 89th and 93rd Punjabis, the Burma Sappers and Miners and the 30th Mounted Battery.

At Government House a Guard of Honour was furnished by the 89th Punjabis which His Excellency inspected, also the escort of Mounted Infantry furnished by the Local Volunteers and lastly the Lieutenant-Governor's Body Guard.

DELHI ISLAMIA PRESS.

Strange Criminal Complaint.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOVEMBER 28.

An extraordinary criminal complaint is pending here in which Mirza Hairat, Managing Agent of the Islamia Printing and Publishing Press, Limited, Delhi, and Editor and Proprietor of the "Curzon Gazette," charges one Saggad Hossain, late his Accountant and Head Clerk under Sections 417, 408, 384, 511, 504, 107, I. P. C., with alleged realization of some Rs. 900 in private commission from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Bombay, and Messrs. John Dickinsons, Calcutta, while a servant of the Company ; also with alleged demanding Rs. 2,000 from the plaintiff on threat that he would not prepare the summary of accounts and did not do, so leaving the accounts in disorder and with alleged intimidation, the balance-sheet being nevertheless prepared and sent to the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, dated 19th August, showing a large dividend earned. Some singular evidence has already been recorded of the Managing Agent and the case is adjourned for his further cross-examination.

The books of business are at present in the custody of the Court.

RANGOON TELEGRAPHISTS.

The Viceroy's Intervention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 29.

It is understood that the Viceroy has sent intimation by wire to the Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industry Department, directing him to take action in regard to certain grievances of the Telegraph Subordinate Staff in reference to which certain resolutions were adopted in Rangoon on Wednesday evening in Committee by the Rangoon Branch and were wired to His Excellency.

Much satisfaction is felt.

LUCKNOW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 29.

Estimates in connection with the new Medical College in Lucknow to the extent of seventy-five lakhs are now being prepared; fittings, apparatus and surgical instruments alone costing twenty lakhs.

Earthwork will be started immediately and the work in connection with minor buildings shortly.

THE case against the Bengalee concerned in the injury done to Sergeant Walters in the recent strike will be taken up next week before a Special Jury at the next Calcutta Criminal Sessions.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Further Proceedings in Madras.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 28.

The Hon. Sir V. C. Desika Chariar, examined before the Decentralisation Commission to-day, said he considered that the Provincial Governments were too much impersonal and too much dominated by considerations of revenue.

There was a general belief amongst the Revenue Officers that their efficiency as Revenue Officers was judged by the largest amount of revenue they were able to collect. Any Officer who recommended a large amount of remission was put down as a weak man. Many sympathetic Collectors too who were, so far as the people were concerned, very popular, were relegated to the Judicial Department for any inefficiency in the collection of revenues. That was the usual method of punishment in the case of popular and sympathetic District Collectors.

This belief in regard to revenue collection ran through the whole of the ranks of the Executive Service from the Collector down to Divisional Officers and Tahsildars.

This belief was stronger in the lower ranks of the Revenue officials. A lenient Divisional Officer was appointed as a permanent Treasury Deputy Collector and was seldom looked upon as a smart Officer. A man's blunders, however frequent, were condoned provided he could show an increased collection and he was promoted to the higher grades.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 29.

At yesterday's meeting of the Decentralisation commission Mr. C. Vijaraghava Chariar of Salem handed in a statement giving the outline of his answers to the heads of enquiry and made a number of suggestions regarding the constitution and functions of the proposed Advisory Councils.

Mr. P. Keswa Pillai of Gooty, next examined, said he was in favour of the revival of the old Panchayat System as people would then begin to feel that they really were a people. He said that there would be no difficulty in getting men to serve on them as was testified by the facility with which men could be got to serve on the Co-operative Credit Societies.

The Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivasami Iyer, Officiating Advocate-General, considered the right of appeals either to the Government of India or to the Local Government should not be curtailed, whether they related to administrative matters or to the personal conduct of officials. Regarding personal contact of European Executive Officers with the people generally, he did not think there was any lack of opportunities but held that the Executive Officers did not make sufficient use of the opportunities they had, and were disinclined to learn the vernaculars. Speaking of Local bodies, witness thought that the matters entrusted to District and Local Boards at present were comprehensive enough.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. M. V. G. Lynn, Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, put in a written Statement before giving evidence. He said that the heads of enquiry were considered at a monthly meeting of the Chamber held on the 26th instant, but owing to the limited time at its disposal to deal with the comprehensive series of questions framed, they were only prepared to express an opinion on a few of the points raised. Witness referred to the inadequate assignments made to this Presidency for Provincial purposes and said that the Chamber was of opinion that increased financial powers might be given to Provincial Governments generally, that the policy of financial decentralisation initiated in 1870, and subsequently developed, might be further extended with advantage.

Mr. Lynn, continuing, said that at present the revenue from salt is wholly Imperial and the Chamber would suggest that a share in the revenue derived under this heading might be made over with advantage to the Provincial Governments to be expended on irrigation works, roads and other public improvements.

The Chamber is not prepared to offer an opinion as to whether more complete separation than at present exists might be effected between Local and Imperial finance, but whilst approving generally of the principle adopted in 1904 for giving Local Governments permanent interest instead of a temporary one, in the revenues under their control, considers that proportions allocated of shared revenues will require adjustment from time to time.

The Chamber is of opinion that for irrigation and works of an allied nature the Local Governments might be given borrowing powers within prescribed limits to safeguard the issue of Imperial loans, and the issue of Local loans might be delayed until after the issue of the annual Imperial Loans and, their allotment made conditional on loans being placed at, say, a 1/4 or 1/2 per cent. above the minimum rate accepted for Imperial Loans.

The Chamber is of opinion that the tendency of both the Imperial and Provincial Secretariats, generally, is to regard matters too much from purely a departmental standpoint, that both alike are apt to be dominated by considerations of revenue.

The Chamber values the right of appeal to the Provincial Government and the Government of India, respectively, and would view with disfavour any attempt to curtail this privilege.

The Chamber adheres to the views expressed in its letter to the Government of Madras, dated 9th September, 1901, as to the serious undermanning of the general Administrative Staff in Madras. The area of districts in Madras is so vast, the duties of the Collectors so manifold that they can now only make themselves personally acquainted with the needs of the people by sacrifice of personal attention to other not less important work.

The Chamber does not consider there is any need for extending the functions of the Madras Port Trust, the matter having recently been gone into at length and the Act amended more or less in deference to the views and wishes of the Madras Mercantile and Trading communities.

The Chamber records with satisfaction the creation, during recent years, of

(a) Department of Commerce and Industry,
(b) Imperial Customs Service,
(c) Railway Board.

It much appreciates the personal interviews that have been accorded it of late by Heads of the Department of Commerce and Industry, by the Railway Board and Directors-General of Post Offices and Telegraphs, and is of opinion that much time and trouble is saved by questions of interest being informally discussed at meetings of this nature before definite action is taken.

In the opinion of some of the Members of the Chamber it would be an advantage were a Branch Office of the Department of Commerce and Industry opened at Madras under a special Secretary deputed for that purpose either by the Imperial or Local Government.

In regard to Imperial Customs Service the Chamber appreciates the advantages, over the old procedure, of a trained Service for Customs Duties and for securing the continuity and efficiency of the administration and is of opinion that so long as tariff appeals are subject to the decision of local authorities, whose rulings are binding only on a single province, uniformity of practice and procedure at all ports will be wanting.

In regard to the Railway Board, the Chamber is of opinion that its powers might be enlarged with advantage and the Board vested with a larger degree of control than it now possesses.

Subsequently Mr. Lynn said in answer to Mr. W. S. Meyer, speaking of the necessity of revising the present Provincial Settlement, that he was of opinion that the Government of India should not, from time to time, increase the contribution to Local Governments. He took it that the present settlement should be permanent except in case of grave and Imperial emergency, and that the Provincial share should not be reduced. Madras was not the most important commercial town in India. If a Branch Office of the Department of Commerce and Industry was to be opened in the Province, Bombay would have a better claim for it. His suggestion was not that a Branch Office should be opened in Madras only.

Mr. W. F. Grahame, I.C.S., retired, next examined, said that he wished to give evidence on the separation of the Judicial from Revenue functions, but the Chairman said that he did not consider that that came within the scope of Decentralisation.

HON'BLE MR. ATKINSON'S EVIDENCE.

The Decentralisation Commission to-day examined the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, I.C.S., Acting First Member of the Board of Revenue, who, in course of his evidence, said :—The division of work of the members of the Board of Revenue is not based on any scientific principle, but simply is proceeded on the principle of trying to equalise work. The division of work between the Land Revenue member and the Settlement member was to some extent arbitrary. The Agricultural Department, of which the witness was in charge, was only brought into contact with the Agricultural Department of the Government of India in respect of the Central Agricultural College at Pusa and the Inspector-General of Agriculture. It was desirable there should be an Agricultural College, of the kind at Pusa, conducted by the Government of India, for they had better facilities for carrying on research work and other work in the higher branches of agriculture, whereas the Madras Government had their College of Agriculture to train men for agricultural employment and improvement of the agriculture of the Presidency which differed in local conditions from that of other provinces. It was undesirable the Government of India should retain control over the Local Government in regard to appointments, salaries, etc., on the ground of securing uniformity. He did not think it satisfactory that in matters which required legislative sanction, a reference should have to be made to the Government of India. Witness did not think any useful purpose would be served by giving Collectors the assistance of Advisory Councils. He was however in favour of reviving Village Panchayats, as such bodies would have better discretion in local matters generally.

ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 29.

The Government of Madras have to-day issued an order forwarding to the Board of Revenue and to all District Collectors a referendum inviting opinions on the establishment of Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils and the enlargement of the existing Legislative Councils. With reference to the letter from the Government of India, Home Department, dated 4th August last, after setting out the present constitution of the Provincial Legislative Council the Government invites remarks on the following scheme which has been suggested as suitable to the Madras Presidency :—

It is suggested that having regard to the fact that the number of official members must have a preponderance, the number of non-officials shall be 17 to be appointed on the following lines :—

(a) To be nominated by His Excellency the Governor, 2 ;
(b) selected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, 1 ;
(c) selected by the Senate of the University, 1.
(d) selected by Barristers, Advocates, Vakils or Certificated Pleaders, 1 ;
(e) selected by Zemindars, proprietors of permanently settled estates, Janmis of Malabar, Inamdars of wholly alienated villages and landowners (not being member of class d) 1 ;
(f) selected by citizens of Madras (not being members of classes (f) or (e) 1 ;
(g) selected by Brahmins, 1 ;
(h) selected by Mahomedans, 1 ;
(i) selected by Christians, 1 ;
(j) selected by all other persons, 1 ; Total 17.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. R. Christophers, I.M.S., from Madras, is gazetted for Special Duty under the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and Captain W. S. Patton, I.M.S., is posted for duty in Madras.

Mr. Justice Mukharji of the Calcutta High Court is gazetted for one month's leave from the 11th instant.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The retirement of Rev. C. A. Mason of Lucknow is notified with effect from the 13th of January next.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, is gazetted to revert to Bengal, with effect from the 9th proximo, when it understood that Mr. Macpherson, who is due back from Home relieves him.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The appointments of Mr. H. J. Brereton, as Officiating Accountant General, Burma and of Mr. J. F. Graham, as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, are notified.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following Indian Army Captains are gazetted to be Majors :—

H. S. Garratt, G. M. Rolland, C.I. Gregor. R. O. Roe, J. H. Lloyd, C. R. Johnson, L. T. Hay, J. R. Kennedy and H. G. P. Bevill.

Lieutenant E. J. E. Hawkins is permitted to resign the service.

The retirement of the following Officers is gazetted :—

Brigadier-General H. L. Dawson from the 30th September last.

Colonel W. B. Wilson from 8th proximo.

Major W. W. Warner from 21st proximo.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Alcock, I.M.S., from 29th proximo.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. B. A. Patterson of the Political Department is gazetted for one year's leave.

Captain F. D. S. Fuyrer is posted as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior.

Mr. M. C. L. S. Russell from leave becomes Sessions Judge, Derajat.

Mr. M. H. N. Bolton is gazetted for one year's leave.

Captain R. A. Lyall is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Tank.

THE JAMALPUR MELA CASE.

Revision Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29.

In the Jamalpore Mela case at the High Court here to-day, before Justices Rampani and Sharfuddin the Rule, on behalf of Parshanath Sen and fifteen others, was discharged, the Court holding that accused had not been prejudiced in the trial in the Lower Court. The Rule thus refused was the one issued upon the District Magistrate of Mymensingh to show cause why the conviction and sentences of various kinds passed upon the petitioners for taking part in a recent riot should not be set aside.

THE OVERSEAS LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The need of an organization to foster British trade aboard, and to protect the interests of British communities overseas, has long been experienced. Having no Parliamentary Representative, Britons, on leaving England, have practically no means of making their voice heard, and too often find their needs neglected. The Overseas League will help them by ventilating, and obtaining redress for legitimate grievances, as occasion arises.

The offices of the Overseas League are at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

The Overseas League proposes to further the interests of British subjects resident in foreign countries, and to promote British trade. The League will also make known the wants of British colonists overseas ; and in general will seek to foster the welfare of the Empire.

The Overseas League will use every constitutional means to achieve these objects, and invites the support of persons of all shades of political opinion.

Trusting that your readers will co-operate in the accomplishment of these aims, since it is only by advancing British trade that we can hope to retain our proud place among the Nations of the world.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. WISE,
Secretary, the Overseas League.
Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.

SIX delegates were appointed at a meeting of the members of the Telegraph Department at Rangoon last night to form a Deputation to the Viceroy, if the Director General approves.

A FIRE took place at the Anglo-Indian Jute Mills, Dum Dum, on Thursday night, but has been got under control ; the amount of the damage is not yet known.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

Music and Sport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 28.

Very variable has the weather been during the last week. When I wrote last it was muggy and oppressive, then this changed to real cold weather conditions, comfortably warm in the day time and really chilly at night and in the early morning. Once more has it veered round and for the last two days the sky has been cloudy and overcast with every sign of impending rain, which, however, has not yet eventuated. The clouds have made it very close and uncomfortable again and they seem rather unseasonable, as though we occasionally do get a few showers about Christmas time, yet this is rather early for wet weather.

During the last week there has been more happening than usual and Poona has been unusually gay for the time of year. To begin with there was a small dance at the Gymkhana last Friday, which was so successful that there is to be another to-morrow, for which enough names have already been put down. On Saturday the R. F. A. held their sports at Kirkee and many people went out from Poona. The Officers, R.F.A., were "At Home" to every one, and entertained us all most hospitably. On Monday the Connaught Rangers were "At Home" on the Cavalry Race Course at Ghorpuri, on the occasion of their annual Point to Point Meeting. There were three races : one closed to officers of the Regiment which was won by Major J. M. Lenox-Conyngham on Kathleen which is well-known on both the polo-ground and the race course here. The other two races were open ones for Horses and ponies respectively. The course had been most carefully selected and was a really good line of country. Dalal, the book-maker, who is usually in evidence at the small meetings here, turned up again and supplied any one who wished with a chance of a quiet flutter. The whole afternoon was enormously successful as it was bound to be, got up as it was by such a sporting regiment as the Rangers who, we are sorry, are going to leave us so soon for England. The only unfortunate occurrence was that some people unacquainted with the country missed their way and did not succeed in arriving at all !

Madame Albani paid us her visit and gave a concert at the Gymkhana Club on Tuesday evening. Every one was anxious to hear the famous singer and the large room was filled to the limit of its capacity in spite of the unusually high price charged for admission. Those who went heard the best music that there has ever been in Poona, and we are not likely to have such a musical treat as this was again for some time. In her first song, the aria "L'Amero" from Mozarto's "Il Re Pastore," she sang in a manner that showed that she fully deserved her reputation as a Queen of Song. Though her voice may not now be quite all it used to be, she uses it as faultlessly as ever. She sang three times and each time sang an encore in response to the applause that she evoked, and finally sang "God Save the King" at the end of the programme. Everyone was sorry when the last notes died away and we realized that it was all over.

The artistes who supported Madame Albani are all in the first rank, and all they did was the best of its kind. Miss Myrtle Meggy's rendering of Lizst's "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 12," pleased me best, and she showed wonderful skill in execution, combined with great delicacy of touch.

The scratch regatta held at Rosherville yesterday proved very successful indeed. The Boat Club grounds at that end of the river are delightfully pretty and being of some size lend themselves well to a function of this sort. Everybody turned up, and the ladies in their smartest frocks lent a welcome touch of colour to the grounds with their dark back-ground of trees. The first race which was rowed at 4 o'clock, single sculling 1/2 mile in whiffs, only attracted three entries, and was won very easily by Major J. B. Hingston, R.E., by some six lengths. The second race was for eight-oars, in which two crews, representative of Poona and Kirkee respectively, were entered and rowed over the 1/2 mile course. It is always difficult to tell the course of a race from the bank of the Boat Club until the boats come up nearly opposite, and the crew further away always appear to be well ahead. Kirkee got away at the start a shade quicker, but soon lost this advantage, and the boats were level up to the beginning of the Boat Club grounds. Here the faster stroke rowed by the Poona boat began to take effect and some of the crew seemed quite done, and Kirkee managed to draw ahead and won by 1/4 length. The winning crew was stroked by Captain Boileau, R.E., and Mrs. Buttler was cox. This was followed by the dog-race, the amusing event of the afternoon. Some half-dozen competitors, of all kinds and sizes, were lined up on the far bank and were let go on the word off. Their Masters stood on the Boat Club raft and by whistling, calling and other devices tried to persuade their dogs to swim straight across. Only two however did so, a spaniel and a small fox-terrier, who had a tremendous struggle ending in favour of the terrier by a "short head" (official verdict). The spaniel should have won but went on to the bank instead of the raft, thereby giving itself a slightly longer course. The other competitors adopted various strange courses. One dashed off into the jungle and two swam up along the river bank instead of across, and one of them then turned out into the river to come across and, nearing the other side, was frightened off by the crowd and went back, apparently thoroughly enjoying his long swim and being loath to leave the water.

The mixed double sculls produced five entries. Two of the ladies caught crabs early on and were soon out of it, but the other three boats had a great struggle which was eventually won by Miss Maedona and Mr. Arbuthnot cozed by Miss Fooks, by one length, Capt. and Mr. Wright being second. The canoe race was won easily by Cunningham, and the programme was wound by a 1/2 mile race for scratch fours, the crews for which were drawn for from the names entered to row. Five crews competed in this which was the best race of the day, and there was little in the race. The boat stroked by Wright, and containing Cunningham, Noke, and Graham, three very good oars, won by 1/2 length. There was a dead-heat for second and third and the other two boats were only a 1/2 length behind.

In the evening there was a dinner at Rosherville, followed by a small dance, at which some thirty couples kept going until the small hours of the morning.

Next week we are looking forward to the Kirkee Autumn eMeting on Thursday and Saturday. I have not heard yet what the entries are like up to date, but the races in the prospectus should fill well.

CAPTIVE BALLOON FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. W. C. Webb, who for some years has been associated with the celebrated aeronautical firm of Messrs. Spencer Brothers, of London, is arriving in Bombay on Thursday next. He brings with him a magnificent Balloon of 50,000 cubic feet capacity, capable of carrying six passengers when inflated with coal gas, or twelve passengers when inflated with Hydrogen, which he proposes to use as a Captive Balloon, carrying passengers to a height of from 500 to 1,000 feet, whence a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained. The popularity and success which has rewarded the exponents of aeronautics assures a hearty welcome to Mr. Webb, and the establishment of the Captive Balloon in Bombay will be looked forward to with the keenest interest.

The refrain of a popular song which is now permeating the British Empire runs as follows :—

"The Fashion now-a-days and quite the latest craze"
"Amongst the smartest people is Ballooning."
"The Bike has lost its spell, the Motor Car as well"
"The up-to-date Sensation is Ballooning."

and we are not to be behindhand in Bombay. Mr. Webb is provided with a splendid aeronautical equipment. In addition to the Captive Balloon he has no less than three others. A magnificent Baloon for long journey trips over India, a Balloon of 80,000 cubic feet capacity for inflation with hot-air, for use in places unprovided with coal gas, and a smaller Balloon and Parachute, by means of which he is able to give facile and sensational display should occasion offer.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

We are informed that the days finally fixed for the Congress at Surat are the 26th, 27th and 28th December.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

AS OTHERS SEE US.

INDIAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

PART II.

BY

THE RT. HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

During a consideration of our Indian Military Policy a few years ago, Mr. Balfour explained to the House of Commons, in a speech which he subsequently re-printed, what alone, in the opinion of the Defence Committee of his Cabinet, were the steps by which Russia could ever subjugate Afghanistan or threaten India. There was little element of suddenness about this attack. But let us assume for the sake of argument the hypothesis least favourable to Lord Kitchener's costly plans. Let us admit, namely, that it might become necessary for India, having or not having obtained the consent of the Court of Kabul, to race Russia for the possession of certain points of vantage in the inhospitable country occupied by the fierce Afghan race, or, indeed, north of the Hindu Kush in Afghan Turkestan. The present principal garrisons of India are either on the lines of railway or in healthy places. The reports of the mobilisation Committee at Simla, when Colonel Nicholson was secretary, show the brief periods which would be consumed in the concentration of a field army as large as could be nourished in the heart of Afghanistan or conducted through the mountains north of the Kabul province. By Lord Kitchener's mobilisation scheme a third may have been added to the numbers to be moved. But the railways have increased their power in a still greater proportion since the date of the Simla report on mobilisation.

DANGERS OF INDIAN CONCENTRATION.

The difficulty of Indian concentration has always been the liability to enteric fever and to cholera of large forces concentrated in such spots as Kandahar, Kabul, Ghaznee, the banks of the Helmand, Peshawar, or whatever may be the spot selected. It is useless to pour troops forward in vast numbers to any of these places unless they are immediately to come into contact with the enemy, or at least to march forward in rapid advance. Otherwise we do but increase the real dangers affecting communication, supply, and hygiene, against which, far more than against a Russian enemy, the Indian army in the hypothesis would have to fight.

In his reprinted speech on Imperial Defence, as published by Longmans, Mr. Balfour took into account the new Russian strategic railways, but added, "An exaggerated importance may easily be attached to them ;" and showed why. His argument involved the consideration that the Russians could not make an advance in force through Afghanistan without a railway. Their advance by Herat and Kandahar would lead their army "far from its base, with the Indus still to cross, with an impassable desert beyond the river, in a country where our railways give us the power of concentrating troops." It was, therefore, probable that any "invader of the future" would "follow the example of his predecessors and hazard the immense difficulties of a route which leads direct to the heart of India." On "the Kabul line of advance" his "railway construction in time of war would encounter almost insuperable difficulties. On the other hand, "making a railway from the Oxus is a most tremendous operation. . . . The Afghans are not likely to welcome railway makers. No such enterprise is likely to be permitted in time of peace or to be easily effected in time of

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The press view of the Olympia Show on Saturday afternoon was not very satisfactory. Everything was, naturally, in a state of "about to be", without actually being. Moreover, we kept continually getting in the way of the busy dozens of men engaged in the arrangement of the stands, to our discomfort and their annoyance. So those of us who were fortunate enough in not having to write all about what had not yet happened, adjourned to an adjacent hostelrie. On Monday, however, there was a transformation; and where had been sackcloth, wrapping paper, a maze of untidy ropes, wires and odds and ends, was a motor paradise. Illuminations, decorations, the arrangement of the stands, everything is on a scale of magnificence unequalled by previous exhibitions of the kind—as we were promised it should be. The show was opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on Monday morning, and was available to the public at noon.

On entering, one is embarrassed by the municipality of the exhibits, and realises, perhaps for the first time fully, the extent and importance of the automobile industry. The next impression conveys the comforting reflection that British-made vehicles equal, if they do not surpass, foreign rivals, both as regards design, efficiency and price, that England can hold her own, and more than her own in this department, despite the fact that we were a little late in following the lead set by European countries, notably by France. It would be impossible in the short space allotted to these notes to attempt to deal adequately with all that there is on view. The car is, of course, the main object of interest, and the one thing that must impress itself upon all close observers is the general uniformity prevailing in the matter of car-construction. This indicates what I have before referred to—the high perfection to which the modern automobile has been brought, with an inevitable tendency to standardising. This should gladden the heart of the Eastern would-be motorist who fears to risk purchasing a car which two or three years may render obsolete. Further, it opens present possibilities of cheapness such as were not dreamed of a few years ago, though not to the extent which some writers have thought fit to prophesy. It is, however, true that firms which have given a good deal of attention to higher priced cars are now turning to types more likely to attract the smaller purchaser. That there has been an over-production during the past year there can be no doubt, but it will not be the best reputed firms who will lower their prices below cost in order to get rid of surplus stocks. It will be the weaker firms that will go to the wall, if the crisis, which some say is now upon us, comes to a head; but cars bought cheaply under these circumstances cannot be expected to be turned out, especially for export, with that attention to detail and careful adjustment necessary to ensure full satisfaction to the purchaser. Hence buyers can have little to gain by waiting in the hope that they may get really good cars for next to nothing after a few months or even during the next twelve months.

Thus, when I speak of "possibilities of cheapness", I do not wish to arouse vain hopes of, say, £1,000 and £1,200 cars to be had for anything from £250 and £400, as some imaginative people are saying will be the case after the show is over, if the demand does not respond to its stimulus.

In the matter of standardising, though there are numerous mechanical developments, it is safe to state that the average car only embodies one or two variations on the generally accepted principles. Taking any car, of any make, now on view, and comparing it with the previous season's model, it appears that new departures are fewer, that very little new has been added. Minor details, such as ignition, water circulation for cooling, and the like, have undergone very slight modifications, and these only in the direction of simplification. Lubrication, however, has been greatly improved in many ways. The Humber system, in particular, typifies the general advance towards what is called the "positive"; the oil is taken up through a filter, and forced by a pump through a series of ducts to each and every part, so that all working parts are regularly and automatically bathed in oil. The principle is not new in itself of course, but the methods of its application are simplified and made more perfect. Crankshafts are being made hollow, and the six cylinder proposition is being more generally adopted. Daimler, however, adheres still to the four cylinders, as do also a few firms of lesser note. The live axle drive also is superseding the chain which always had the disadvantage of being noisy. Gears have been improved in various ways, notably by the Daimler Company which introduces a worm-drive or spiral gear box which constitutes a great advance in the minimising of friction. There are various other variations of a more or less technical character which all go to show the tendency towards an ultimate uniformity in general mechanical principles.

It would be obviously impossible, within the remaining limits of this letter, or even the whole of the next, to deal full with each of all the great variety of the exhibits. But I will endeavour to pick out, here and there, features likely to be of interest to readers in the East.

To begin with, here is the Talbot stand, No. 49, which has a 50-60 h.p. car, built specially for Mr. En Tong Seng, who is stated to be the first(?) motorist in the Malay Peninsula. However this may be, it is certain that this is not the first car for Malaya, Talbot cars are, in general, live axle driven, but this one for Mr. En Tong Seng is chain driven, a not altogether wise selection for the tropics. The vehicle, however, is well worth inspection. Constructed to carry seven persons, it has an extra mechanics seat on the near side running board, which is made to fold up when not in use. A dynamo is fitted, driven off the counter shaft, to provide the electric current for lighting the head light, side and tail lamps, as well as an inside reading lamp, electric cigar lighter, etc., Shrewsbury and Challoner detachable rims are fitted to the road wheels, and besides a folding luggage carrier at the back, a drawer inside the boot is fitted to stow spare tyres, tubes, etc. In place of the usual folding front glass screen, a drop curtain is attached to the front of the hood with large celluloid panels with side curtains to button all round the car, completely enclosing it. Luxury and comfort in the upholstering, with brass fittings wherever possible give the car a very handsome appearance.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer "Peninsular," Captain Palmer, will sail to-day for Aden &c., with the English Mail of the 30th November, a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Anderson, Mr and Mrs F	Karim, Mr
Arthur, Mr S P J	Lambuth, Mr W R
Arnould, Revd H	Lloyd, Mr
Arnould, Mrs	Low, Mr
Abdul Rahim, Mr	Mahomedally, Mr T Kadorbhoy
Bliss, Mr J	Neilson, Mr J
Bucher, Mr J J	Nasserwanji Edulji Mr
Bernier, Mr R V	Orr, Mr Alex, S
Baudot, Mr P	Pascoe, Mr E
Biscoe, Mr G	Percival, Mrs P E
Coleridge, Mr and Mrs P L	Prideaux, Mr R A
Compton, Mr A H	Robson, Mr and Mrs E
Clarke, Mr A B	Sharpe, Mr E E
Dickson, Mr A C	Simmons, Mr J
Debello, Mr D S	Scott, Miss
Finlay, Mrs	Scallon, Major-General
Follitt, Mr and Mrs G R	Shannon, Mr P
Flower, Mr E H	Strover, Mr A J
Gabell, Miss	Sorabji Ranjibhoy Mr
Gangala, Mr S	Sorabji Rustomji, Mr
Harvey, Mr J A	Timmins, Mr J
Mosley, Mr F S	Thorburn, Mr
Higgins, Mr S G	Turnbull, Miss
Heberton, Mr J	Volger, Mr and Mrs H
Halsted, Mr	Venables, Mr G A
Heffernan, Mr and Mrs H W	West Mr M C
Hiles, Mr	Willson, Mr and Mrs A W
Kemlek, Mr J	Woonwalla, Mr P P
Klopp, Mr C E H	Wallis, Capt
Khadye, Mr D E	Wright, Capt A W

SALUTES are to be fired at all Military Stations in India on 2nd prorimo in honour of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrives in Calcutta on 14th December by which time all the Members of Council and most of the Heads of Departments will also be there for the winter Session. H. E. the Viceroy is expected in Calcutta on 23rd December.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Factory Commission met again yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall, Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. The first witness examined was Mr. T. E. Ratcliffe, Manager of the Western-India Spinning and Manufacturing Company. He said that two weeks' previous employment of children should be allowed before certificates for age and physical fitness are obtained. A half-timer desirous of working as an adult on full time ought to obtain a certificate of age and physical fitness. The thumb mark of the employé on such certificate will be a check on the person producing the same. But special marks on the body should be carefully put on the certificate.

YOUNG PERSONS.

He is against the creation of a class of young persons, as a large number of persons above the age of 14 and under 16 are generally employed in every mill, particulary in the spinning and carding departments, as menders, tenders and doffers. If any such class is created and their hours of labour restricted, it will mean practically determination of the working hours of the whole factory. There are over 300 persons between the ages of 14 and 16 working in the factory he represents. He is of opinion that the hours of adult labour should certainly not be restricted because it would be detrimental to the economical working of the factory. Strict rules as to ventilation and sanitation should be made in order that the health of the operatives may not be injuriously affected for want of the same. He does not approve of keeping a special register for young persons between the ages of 14 and 16. As far as spinning and weaving mills are concerned, women labour at night should be altogether prohibited.

AGE OF CHILDREN.

The minimum age of children, as at persent prescribed, is quite proper, and needs no change. Certificates of both age and physical fitness are necessary before children should be allowed to work in a factory. Certificate of age for a half-timer is necessary before he should be allowed to work as an adult. It is the practice already, where children are employed, to employ them in sets, and therefore this does not require to be prescribed by law. The witness said Elementary education to children was necessary, but not at the expense of the mill-owners.

Cross-examined by the President, witness said that the longest working hours in India was 13 and he could not say whether the health of the operatives had been deteriorated thereby.

The next witness examined was Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit. He said that the contention that in no other civilized country in the world was there any restriction put upon adult labour and that it should not be limited in this country was not to be lightly brushed aside. It has much force in it and is worthy of serious and mature consideration.

YOUNG PERSONS.

Before finally taking the extreme and drastic step of limiting all adult labour and before embarking upon a measure which is quite unprecedented in the annals of all legislation, British or otherwise, witness thinks it would be better if, instead of promiscuously restricting all adult labour to 12½ hours a separate class of "young persons" between the age of 14 and 20 were created and their hours of labour restricted by legislation to twelve working hours per day. There is bound to be in every Mill a certain percentage of persons between the ages of 14 and 20. If these persons were prevented by law from working more than 12 hours per day the Mill could not be worked more than 12 hours without the aid of these "young persons" and solely by the employment of persons above the age of 20. Thus the limit of 12 hours for all adult Mill-operatives would be secured without directly calling in the aid of legislation for restricting all adult labour. According to the above suggestion the Mill-hands above the age of 20 would be free to work as many hours as they chose, but these "young persons" of whom there is a fairly appreciable percentage in every Mill form so integral a part of the whole mass of operatives that this check alone, as a matter of economic working, would practically determine the hours during which the machinery would run and would operate to debar all adults in the Mill from working more than 12 hours.

LEGAL WORKING HOURS.

If however it is not deemed expedient to adopt any such suggestion and the Government decide upon taking all at once the extreme step of restricting all adult labour, witness thinks it would be advisable to prescribe the legal working hours to be, except where working by shifts, from 6-30 a. m. (S. T.) to 7 p. m. (S. T.), so that half an hour being allowed for recess and tiffin, the actual working hours would come to 12. These hours viz; 6-30 a. m. to 7 p. m. are recommended for Bombay only. If the working hours for all adults are restricted by legislation, there would be no necessity of creating a special class of "young persons." Under the circumstances the present distinction of half-timers and adults would be sufficient.

It is not desirable to raise beyond nine years the present minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories. Witness was of opinion that 14 years ought to be the minimum age for adult labour. A person over nine years who has not completed 14 years should be treated as a half-timer.

CERTIFICATE OF AGE

Before children are allowed to work in factories, a certificate of age should be required. If, however, the question of age cannot easily be settled owing to the absence of the birth or vaccination certificate, certain tests of physical fitness should be prescribed e.g. height, number of teeth, &c., in order to ascertain the age. A certificate of physical fitness, apart from this, is not necessary.

It would be much better if the children were required by law to work in two sets; e.g the first batch might commence work at 6-30 (S. T.) and finish at 9-30 (a.m.) and be replaced by another batch. The first batch that becomes free from work has then to attend the school attached to the Mill from 9-30 to 12-30. After tiffin this batch resume work in the Mill from 1-4 p.m. It can go home at 4 p.m. The second batch should come to the Mill at 9 o'clock and wait in the school-room till 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), and commence work at 9-30 and leave off at 12-30 p.m. They should attend the school after tiffin from 1-4 p.m., and then attend to the work from 4-7 p.m.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

It must be made obligatory on the Factory Owners to provide elementary education at their own expense for children working in their own factories. They must pay the salaries of the School-Masters and provide the children with books, slates, &c. and not allow the schoolex penses to be a burden on children in any way.

Witness was of opinion that the engine must be stopped for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m., and he said that the physique of workers has been affected by long hours. He was against all employment of women at night in the factories.

Witness said that the question of ventilation, sanitation, &c, were such as cannot be said to be ultimately or definitely decided for factories even in England. If the Government prescribe a practicable and reasonable (and not a very high) standard, the Mill-Owners would not mind following the same. The present standardof latrine accommodation, viz., one seat for every 50 workers is not in need of any change, but there should be a separate urinal accommodation. The suggestion to prescribe all doors of working rooms to be so hung as to open readily from the inside outwards, in case of fire was a good one and might be adopted. Witness said that it was not necessary to appoint full time medical inspectors of factories to assist the present inspectors. Assuming that it is eventually decided to restrict the hours of adult labour, he thinks the restriction should take the form proposed, viz., the imposition of definite time limits beyond which no operative could be legally employed in a particular place. He is not in favour of fixing a maximum number of hours and then leaving it to the discretion of each individual employer to settle the time for commencement and the termination of the day's work.

UNIFORMITY OF ADMINISTRATION.

He was firmly of opinion that there should be an uniformity of the administration of the Factory Act throughout British India and if it could be managed the same regulations should be made to prevail throughout the Native States in India, as otherwise there is the likelihood of an unfair competition. If it is eventually decided to introduce a law more stringent than what is at present in force, the inclusion of provisions introducing a certain amount of elasticity in its actual operations would be welcomed and appreciated as it would tend to remove the sting, allay the heartburning and mitigate the hardship, if any, caused by the Act. At the same time the elasticity should not be so great as to make the new Act a dead letter. If a law is passed restricting the hours of work of the operatives in the Mills that law should be made to apply equally to Ginning and Pressing Factories.

Cross-examined by the President, witness said that the last two years were very prosperous years for the mill industry and the employers in order to secure large profits introduced long hours of work.

The President: Is the health of the operatives injuriously effected by long hours.

The witness: Yes. It is my opinion.

The witness said by that means of legislation the hours of work should be limited. He said that in his mill better quality of cotton was invariably used. The chawls where his workmen lived are approved by all. He had lately purchased a plot of ground near his mill wherein he hopes to accommodate all the mill operatives working in his mill.

The President: How long do the workmen stop in Bombay.

The witness: I cannot say definitely at present. As soon as they acquire some money they go home and purchase lands in their village.

Regarding wages, the witness said that they get sufficient remuneration for their work. Witness is of opinion that they now go in for all luxuries. They drink tea, soda water, and travel in carriages, trams, etc. He said that uniformity in the working hours of factories was much better. During the time of the first plague in Bombay, there was a panic with the result that workmen absented themselves from the Mills. There was a great loss to the Mill-owners thereby.

The witness said, in conclusion, that if Indian Mills could supply Indian demand, the Mill industry in India would be more prosperous.

The President: Do you provide elementary education for boys in your mills.

Witness—I do. I have schools wherein the boys of the Mill operatives are taught.

The next witness examined was Mr. E. C. Madan, Manager of the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company. He said that the working hours of adult males should not be limited, nor should there be any restriction by law on mill-owners with respect to working hours. The physique of workers is not affected by long hours; they are allowed to go out for smoking and other purposes whenever they please. He did not think it desirable that a special class of workers intermediate between the half-timer and the adult should be created; the present system is quite satisfactory. Women should not be allowed to be employed at night. The minimum age of children should not be raised beyond nine, otherwise they wander from street to street, having nothing to do, and turn out bad characters. Certificate of physical fitness as well as of age are necessary, but at least two weeks' time should be allowed for the employment of children pending examination for a certificate. The present arrangement of medical examination is all that can be desired. He is not in favour of the suggestion for the creation of a class of "young persons" as in the United Kingdom. This class of persons is generally employed in all mills in the carding and spinning departments, and the creation of the class of "young persons"—eventually resulting in the restriction of working hours for them—will practically determine the working hours of the whole factory. There are about a hundred "young persons" between the age of 14—16 employed in his factory. He does not approve of the suggestion to obtain Factory Inspectors from the United Kingdom; they would take a long time to learn the habits and customs of Indian workmen.

The last witness examined was Mr. M. M. Fakira, the Superintendent of the Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, the Crescent, and the Fazulbhoy Mills. He said there should be no restriction on the working hours of adult males. They always look at their physique, and long hours never affect them, but if hours of labour be curtailed they will spend their time at toddy and liquor shops which will be more harmful to their health than working inside the mills. To create a special class of "young persons" will only create disturbance both to the mill and to this class. Also it will be very hard for every mill to obtain a sufficient number of hands to keep the work going. Besides, at this age the constitution of Indian boys is sturdy, and they are as good as adults for any work. Also the major portion of the Indian working class get married at this age, so they must work "full time" for their maintenance. The minimum age for children should not be raised, as there is no hard work for children, except doffing occasionally at certain intervals when the doffs are full. An Indian boy at the age of nine is half a man in every respect. Certificates of age and physial fitness will to certain extent do good. These certificates should be granted only once, that is, at the start when a boy intends to join mill work, and not thereafter, that is, if he goes from one mill to the other. Education should be given at the expense of the Municipality. Comparatively, operatives enjoy better fresh air in the mill than where they live in houses. They experience damp and filth in their lodgings. Storied buildings need no more ventilation, but flat buildings and the ground floors of storied buildings would be better if provided with a pair of propellors in each room. The extra fresh air will prevent workmen from becoming fatigued, specially in the hot season.

THE KODAK EXHIBITION.

A LARGE exhibition of pictures obtained by simple photographing, toning and enlarging processes was held in the Bombay Town Hall yesterday by the Kodak Company. It was a very fine exhibition from a photographic point of view and, being the first of its kind in Bombay, has proved very interesting to local amateur photographers. It shows what is possible with a Kodak. In addition to the cameras and the accessories the latest and up-to-date inventions in connection with photography were shown, and the amateur found to his surprise how much this branch of producing beautiful pictures has been developed. The "developing tank," an apparatus which enables an amateur photographer to dispense with the "dark room," was also exhibited. Most of the visitors learnt with satisfaction that they could develop films in broad daylight by the help of this tank, the simple and short method of handling which the General Manager of Kodak Company and his assistants explained to the visitors. It was not altogether an exhibition for amateurs. There were several features of interest to the professional photographers, a section of the exhibition being devoted to a display of large direct studio portraits by American photographers, demonstrating the work of some of the best artists of the West.

The collection of pictures exposed for inspection consisted almost entirely of enlargements from amateurs' small snap-shots. Each picture was a plain mount, at the foot of the picture a line declared the type of camera in which the original was taken; but what largely added to the value of the exhibition for all practical purposes was the invariable practice, adopted in case of every enlargement, of showing a contact print from the same negative from which the enlargement was made. Original and enlargement both looking beautiful, most of the amateurs inquired "When would it be possible for them to achieve such results?" "Every one of them was bound to achieve such results in every case they tried, only if they correctly followed the instructions," was the ready reply. "Any chance of an over-development, when the amateur is handling the developing tank, or of spoiling the film while attempting it in daylight?" asked one of the visitors. "No fear of over-developing and no chance of spoiling the film by exposure if one followed the instructions properly," explained the gentleman in charge of that section of the exhibition.

For amateurs of sporting aptitude and love for snap-shotting moving objects, the most interesting section was that which contained enlarged pictures of a tennis-player in the act of serving, finishes of races, leaping of a horse, &c. In these pictures was absent what has hitherto been the feature of all snap-shots, viz., the "whitewash;" and the method of obtaining this result was explained.

The variety of subjects and the distinct branches of producing pictures was another—possibly the best—advantage afforded by this exhibition to the visitors. It helped them to learn the new fields of boundless scope in photography.

THE COLABA FIRE.

The Engineers' Widows and Families.

WE have received the following on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Parsi Engineers, Messrs. Gora and Karsunjia, who lost their lives in the recent fire at Colaba :—

H. E. Sir G. Clarke	Rs. 50
Mr. L. M. Wadia (Ahmedabad)	Rs. 50
Mr. P. F. Fischer	Rs. 25
Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co.	Rs. 25
Mr. E. F. Allum	Rs. 20
Mr. A. P. Pooley	Rs. 5

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Annual Prize Distribution.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the St. Xavier's High School came off last evening in the school premises, His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Jurgens, D. D., Archbishop of Bombay, presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present and the School Orchestra provided the music.

Father Martin, Principal of the School, read the annual report which showed an average attendance of 1,350 boys. As regards the health of the students, ordinary complaints such as fever, colds, &c., were rather numerous and interfered to some extent with the regular work, but no serious cases of sickness occurred except one of typhoid fever which proved fatal. The school authorities regretted the frequent and prolonged absences from schools on account of marriages and other similar reasons and they again requested parents and guardians to reduce interruptions to a minimum. The endeavours to improve the staff of secular teachers have not been unsuccessful. Six members of that staff are Graduates and three hold a teacher's certificate. The usefulness of the Boys' Library was greatly increased by the method adopted to mark the books, (which number over 2,000), to indicate which were suitable for younger boys, which for the middle classes and which were for the advanced boys. Father Vandeu was obliged to leave India through ill-health. The results of the Matriculation Examination were very satisfactory; 42 students were sent up, 41 of whom passed, 5 obtaining University Scholarships and 7 securing places amongst the first 50. For the study of Sanskrit so far no arrangements were made, but if there should be a sufficient number of applications a Sanskrit class will be opened next year. The outdoor games were kept up, and although the school possesses only a small compound the maidan, being very near the schools, to some extent makes up for the want.

His Grace then distributed the prizes.

The prize-giving over, Dr. Jurgens addressed the assembly. His Grace said that at the previous annual functions, for years past, the Chair was occupied by Governors, Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, high expert Educationists, and eminent citizens. All of them had borne Eloquent testimony to the great and solid work done by the teaching staff of the School. Therefore, when he received the invitation to preside at the function of the evening, he had great pleasure in accepting it, in the sense that it was their wish to have one of their own, but who was now working in another sphere, to occupy the Chair, which, as he had already stated, was for so many years occupied by distinguished and notable persons. For years he had worked side by side with the staff of the School, and it was arduous work. Turning to the subject of the work done in the School, Dr. Jurgens remarked that it was no easy matter to keep 1,350 boys, throughout the year, in a state of good discipline and high efficiency: this was done not only for one year, but for many years continuously. Unless a staff was really devoted to the object in view, and unless it was prompted to devote itself to the work, from non-material motives, to the moulding of juvenile interests and intellect, could such a feat be successfully accomplished. Not only the discipline of the boys, but the results constantly shown by them in tests of examinations upto the Matriculation class, or the figure made by them in the distribution of prizes, or in the competing for the prizes, were points which were the outcome of the solid training imparted to them by the assiduity of a competent and excellent staff; but all of them would have proved of very little use unless they had been seconded by the earnest and solid application of the boys themselves. His advice was to continue in this close and serious application to studies: they had learned from their teachers that sense of duty, which should make their lives happy in future. It would make them good, excellent, citizens, would they but make use of their acquirements from a high, noble and lofty sense of duty. After the studies, time was still left to them for good reading: instead of reading volumes which would perhaps do them more harm than good, they should make it a point of going to the School Library, containing volumes carefully selected, and entirely suited to their requirements. They should attend outdoor games, but with the temperament of temperance, in such manner as not to override and crush their studies.

Wishing health and happiness to the members of the teaching staff and to the students of the School, and happy Christmas holidays to them, the President brought his discourse to a close, amid lond applause.

"Pizarro," a drama in five acts, was then performed by the students of the School: the entertainment elicited much applause.

THE ALBANI CONCERTS.

To-Night's Programme.

To-night is destined to be remembered by music-loving Bombay as the historic occasion of the first and only visit to this city of the famous Madame Albani, in association with four other artistes of world prominence, making up the finest concert company that has ever gone from Europe on an extended tour. This is a large statement, but one supportable by press testimony from each and every city in which the company has appeared. Still further emphasizing the unique importance of the event, the company is appearing at prices that everyone can pay without self-accusations of extravagance, and the programme includes so many examples of the best in so called "popular" music that the musically uneducated who never-theless love melody and song will enjoy it quite as thoroughly as the devout student and admirer of the classics of musical literature. As Madame Albani is everywhere recognized as the greatest interpreter of Mozart, at least one example of this master is found on each of her programmes, the selection for to-morrow being the splendid aria "L'Amero" (from "Il re Pastore"), with violin obligato by Mr. Haydn Wood. A fine example of pathos will be found in Willeby's "Crossing the Bar" (Tennyson's last poem) while Madame Albani also contributes a bracket of dainty ballads each markedly characteristic of the composer Dvorak's "Songs my Mother Taught me", and the florid and intricate "Rosebuds" of Arditi. To the great tenor, Mr. William Green, the programme assigns the old but ever delightful "Come into the garden, Maud," the first and greatest song success of Balfe and a ballad made famous with English audiences by Sims Reeves whose interpretation Mr. Green closely follows. The Albani tenor is also singing the beautiful and stirring Squires' "Like Stars Above," and Beethoven's immortal love song "Adelaida" There are no "ballads for instrumentalists, but Mr. Haydn Wood and Miss Myrtle Maggy have popularized their programmes by the inclusion of melodious compositions that will appeal to every ear and taste. "The new Paganini," as the Australian press has titled Mr. Wood, plays as his first solo the "Plevna Nota" of the great Hungarian Hubay, and afterwards Bazzini's "Witches Dance" which may be described as masterpieces of delicacy and melody. He also plays with Miss Meggy the final movement of the Caesar Franck "Sonata" for violin and piano. Miss Meggy's piano solos are the "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 12" of Lizst and a waltz by Chaminade. As the ladies are supposedly always interested in the subject of dress, and as Mme. Albani is reputed one of the most handsomely gowned women of the art world, it will doubtless interest them to know that the prima donna will wear a white satin brocade, embroidered with pearls and gold and trimmed with rare old Brussels lace. The ornaments to be worn are diamonds, pearls and emeralds, while the Orders selected are the two Jubilee Orders of Queen Victoria, the Order of Merit of King Edward VII, the Medal of Wilhelm I of Germany, the Danish and the Saxe-Coburgh Orders of Merit, the Victoria Badge (in diamonds) and the Beethoven Medal of the London Philharmonic Society.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "AFRICA."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" today, from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8, at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 3 p.m. sharp :—

Mr Antypas, Baron and Baroness Bethune, Revd W Brcel, Miss Barclay, Mr L Fonda, Mr E Hall, Mr, Gear Hesse, Revd Carl Joppen, Mr O Krueger Mr J, G Kniesche, Miss Lehmkuhl, Mr Lehmkuhl, Mr and Mrs Meyer, Mr and Mrs N M Robertson, and Baron Von Solemncher.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

COURT.—The King celebrated his 66th birthday at Sandringham on Saturday. His Majesty received from Sir R. Solomon the Transvaal's gift of the Cullinan diamond —The German Emperor and Empress landed at Portsmouth on Monday, and travelled with the Prince of Wales to Windsor, they were affectionately greeted by the King and Queen. On Tuesday the Emperor shot over Windsor Forest with King Edward, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught. At a State banquet in the evening the King and the Emperor made very cordial speeches. The Emperor and Empress visited London on Wednesday, and were received with hearty cordiality by large crowds on their way to the Guildhall, Acknowledging an address from the City Corporation, the Emperor expressed his entire sympathy with a motto he had noticed in the streets:—"Blood is thicker than water." He hoped that might ever be so between the two countries. Replying to a toast at luncheon, the Emperor reminded his hearers that in that hall 16 years ago he had described his aim as, above all, the maintenance of peace. History, he hoped, would say that he had pursued that aim unswervingly. The main prop and base for the peace of the world was the maintenance of the good relations between their two countries, and he should further and strengthen them as far as lay in his power.—A mass meeting of unemployed was held on Tower hill on Wednesday to protest against the City's hospitality to the Kaiser. At its close an attempt to march in procession through the City led to several arrests.—The Emperor has taken Highcliffe Castle, near Bournemouth, and will go there on Monday.—The King and Queen of Spain left Sandringham on Monday, and, after visiting Cambridge University, returned to London. King Alfonso has since been visiting Mr. W. James at West Dean Park.

The Birthday Honours include no new peerages, but Sir C. Tupper, Mr. Whiteley, M. P., Mr. W. McEwan, Mr. C. S. Parker, and Mr. G. W. E. Russell become Privy Councillors. Baronetcies are conferred on Sir H. Ashman, Mr. Cory, M. P., Mr. Bilsland (Lord Provost of Glasgow), Mr. J. Colman, Mr. E. Donner, and Mr. F. Hollins, Knighthood is conferred on Mr. D. F. Goddard, M.P. Mr. J. C. Rickett, M.P., Mr. G. White, M.P., Mr. John Hare, Mr. Charles Santley, and 14 others.

Election of Mayors.—Of 323 English and Welsh mayors elected on Saturday, 148 are Conservatives, 23 Liberal Unionists, 137 Liberals, and three Labour. Of 28 London boroughs, 22 have Conservative and Liberal Unionist mayors.

Ireland.—The Dublin International Exhibition has been closed.—Strong speeches in advocacy of cattle-driving were delivered on Sunday by Mr. Ginnell, M. P., and Mr. Sheehy, M. P.—Mr. Birrell, in a speech at Southampton, has declared that the Government is doing all it can to stop the movement.

Law.—The Court of Criminal Appeal has been constituted.—Mr. Labouchere has won the case in which Dr. Dakhyl prosecuted him for libel.—Captain F. J. Sanders, R.M.L.I., has obtained a decree nisi for divorce, Lord Rosslyn being correspondent. Dr. W. P. Palmer has obtained a similar decree, with £2,000 damages against Major Barchard.—A witness in the Druce case has testified that in 1864, at the request of the 5th Duke of Portland, then passing as Mr. T. C. Druce, he arranged a funeral in which the latter was supposed to be buried.—A box of gold, containing 2,000 half-sovereigns, bound for Brazil, has disappeared from a parcels van in London.

Lord Milner gave the inaugural address to the Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh on Wednesday.

Naval and Military.—The battleship "Superb," 1,300 tons larger than the "Dreadnought," has been launched at Elswick.—The Secretary for War spoke on Saturday at a Volunteer sergeants' dinner in London, and took part on Tuesday in a conference on the medical arrangements for the Territorial Army.—Lord Roberts presided last week at a lecture on the Swiss military system by Lieut.-Col. Delme-Radcliffe.—Lord C. Beresford and Rear-Admiral Sir P. Scott are reported to be at variance.

Oxford University.—The Vice-Chancellor, in fining eight undergraduates for assaults on the police, said that the University had lately been called "the garden of the idle rich," but if this sort of thing went on he expected to hear it called "the bear-garden of the rowdy rich."—Lord Curzon, Chancellor, spoke at Ruskin College on Monday.

The Lord Mayor's Show, on Saturday, with its pageant of the seven King Edwards, drew enormous crowds of spectators. At the Guildhall banquet that night Sir John Fisher gave a very satisfactory account of the Fleet. The Prime Minister spoke with satisfaction of the railway settlement and the German Emperor's visit, and said that The Hague Conference had done useful work. The treaty with Russia was a great addition to the securities for the peace of the world. As to the Congo State, the Government were deeply impressed with the seriousness of their responsibility.

The Motor Exhibition at Olympia was opened on Monday by the Duke of Connaught.

Trade Returns.—The October imports and exports show increases of 5·5 and 15·3 per cent. respectively.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Lord Northcote and Mr. Deakin spoke in Melbourne on Saturday. The Governor-General said that risks were run by every country that had a population inadequate for its defence, but what Canada was doing was not impossible for Australia. The Prime Minister said that if the States found the land the Federal Government would bear the expense of bringing people to it.—The Queensland Premier has resigned.—A miners' strike has begun in New South Wales.—The M. C. C. team, on Wednesday, beat South Australia by an innings and 183.

Canada.—The member for Yukon in the Dominion Parliament declares that within five years the Klondike gold output will reach £4,000,000 a year.—The Macdonald Agricultural College near Montreal has been opened. —The Government proposes to meet the financial emergency by co-operating with the banks to provide facilities for handling the western grain crop in the very short time that remains before the lakes close.

THE UNITED STATES.

Finance and Politics.—Our New York Corresponden describes the financial, industrial, and political situation as uncertain. Our Correspondent reports extensive dismissals of "employes" and reduction of working hours in manufacturing centres. In some places many factories have closed down.—Our Washington Correspondent says that the financial outlook, according to officials, is improving, but currency stringency is still felt, especially in the interior. In New York the situation has greatly improved.—The Merchants' National Bank at Portland, Oregon, with deposits of over £1,000,000, has suspended.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—The Congo Annexation Bill will be introduced next week.—We publish a letter from Sir H. H. Johnston on this subject.

Bulgaria.—The British and other Agents at Sofia have drawn the Government's attention to the growing activity of bands in Macedonia and counselled vigorous repression.

France.—A Bill revising the law on the taxing of vacant land is to take precedence of the Income-tax Bill.—The affairs of Morocco have been discussed by the Chamber, which on Wednesday voted confidence in the Government by 464 to 54.—The committee stage of the Bill for the devolution of Church property was afterwards proceeded with.—Six more arrests have been made on charges of espionage.—The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris complains of postal delays.—Further floods have occurred in the South.

Germany.—The hearty reception of the Emperor and Empress in England has created a deep impression. The Foreign Minister says it is hoped that the Imperial visit may renew affectionate relations between the two countries.—The Imperial Bank has advanced its rate of discount from 6½ to 7½ per cent.—The Archbishop of Cologne has removed the interdict by which Catholic students were forbidden to attend Professor Schror's lectures on ecclesiastical history at Bonn University.

Montenegro.—About 150 Montenegrins, many belonging to influential families, have been arrested on a charge of high treason.

Morocco.—The Sultan has received some small financial assistance, but the Maghzen still cries for a loan. The negotiations for Sir H. Maclean's release proceed slowly. A French traveller is said to have been captured by brigands.

Persia.—The Shah on Tuesday visited Parliament and took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. A few days before, the Shah had been accused of complicity in the recent disturbances, and people were discussing his deposition. The Civil list has been fixed at £100,000 a year.

Russia.—The Constitutional Democrats, in congress at Helsingfors, have resolved to combine with the moderate against the retrograde element in the Duma.—At an Octobrist banquet in Moscow speeches were delivered which anticipated that the Duma would uphold the cause of Liberalism. Public opinion, however, is sceptical.—M. Gourko, for exceeding his powers in connexion with a grain contract, has been deprived of the right of holding any public appointment for three years.—The Finnish Diet has passed a drastic Bill prohibiting the liquor trade.

Obituary.—Lord Chesham (killed while hunting), Lord Kilmain, Sir Lewis Morris, Major-General Cherry-Garrard, Colonel E. H. Peake, Mr. G. V. Yool Dr. John Garnet, Judge Hills, Mr. L. M. Macleod, Canon John Allen, Prince Arnulf of Bavaria, Signor Giaturco, Jack Kirkaldy.—"Times."

THE DRUCE MYSTERY.

American Witness.

"THE DUKE TOLD ME HE WAS T. C. DRUCE."

London, Nov. 16.

Marylebone Police-court was again besieged by fashionable visitors when the Druce perjury case entered on its third stage.

An hour before the time fixed for the proceedings, a tall woman, dressed in furs, stepped from an elegant motor-car and placed herself at the inner door. Within the next half-hour a succession of vehicles had dropped other distinguished ticket-holders.

Without a signed card from the magistrate there was no admittance, but a large crowd had gathered to enjoy any gossiping rumours that might come from the doors.

Mr. Plowden sat in the midst of a group of ladies on the Bench. These included: Princess Hatzfeldt, Lady Bagot, Lady Fitzgerald, Lady Clayton, Lady Tenterden, Lady Grey, Mrs. Chichele Plowden, Miss Plowden, Miss Paul Taylor, Lady Grey Egerton, Lady d'Arcy de Knayth and Miss Fox-Pitt.

With these also were Lord Hardwicke, Lord Royston, Lady Susan Yorke, the Hon. Mr. Evelyn Ellis, Lady Evelyn Cobbold, and Lady Strachey. In the body of the court were: Lady Commerell, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Lady Hindlip, Colonel and Mrs. Maude, and Captain Word Jackson.

Mr. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P., appeared for the prosecution, with Mr. Goodman, Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., Sir Charles Mathews, and Mr. Walker for the defence, while Mr. Rowlatt watched for the Duke of Portland and Lord Howard de Walden, and Mr. Crispe, K.C., and Mr. Swanton for the Druce shareholders.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Directly the hearing was resumed, Mr. Plowden announced that he had received two letters bearing on the case.

"In order that you may share my knowledge, I hand them to you, Mr. Atherley-Jones," he said,

Mr. At

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

Arrival at Windsor.

THE German Emperor arrived at Windsor Castle on Nov. 11, on his State visit to the King and Queen, accompanied by the Kaiserin. Though dense fog prevented the elaborate arrangements for welcoming the guests working with perfect smoothness, the journey from the Sussex coast, off which the "Hohenzollern" anchored overnight, to the State apartments of Windsor Castle was performed without mishap.

The densest fog for ten years enveloped Portsmouth in the morning. At nine o'clock pilots were sent out, and a little later the cruiser "Topaze" was despatched to seek the German imperial squadron and the Kaiser's yacht. Lord Charles Beresford's great fleet at Spithead was almost invisible from the deck of the "Hohenzollern," though the British crews dressed ship. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Roberts and the German Ambassador went out in one of our new torpedo-boats to the "Hohenzollern," and returned aboard her. When the Kaiser actually entered the harbour the officials were taken completely by surprise. Orders had been given at noon that all naval, military, and civil officials might leave the jetty till a quarter to three.

But a few minutes after one o'clock the "Hohenzollern's" white bow was seen entering the harbour, and a wild scramble followed. The Mayor and Corporation were whirled down from the Town Hall, their horses galloping. The Marine Guards dashed to their stations at the double. Knives and forks were dropped by hundreds of people concerned who had only just commenced to lunch.

The reception, however, was not marred, and sunshine gleamed as the Kaiser stepped ashore. The imperial visitors and the Prince of Wales left for Windsor at half-past two—only an hour late. But when the Kaiser alighted on Windsor platform at half-past four and heartily greeted King Edward who was attired in the uniform of a colonel of the First Prussian Dragoon Guards, he found the splendid Castle obscured by the thick fog which had settled down after a fine morning.

The Emperor seemed in the best of spirits, and the two monarchs kissed one another very affectionately on the cheek and exchanged hearty greetings. The Kaiser then kissed Queen Alexandra, and King Edward greeted the German Empress by kissing her. After hearty greetings had been exchanged between the members of both royal families the German Emperor made a very happy little speech to the Mayor of Windsor (Alderman Bampfylde) in answer to his address of welcome. The Kaiser said: "We thank you very much, Mr. Mayor. It seems like coming home again to come to Windsor. I am always glad to be here."

Miss Nina Bampfylde, the youngest daughter of the Mayor, then presented a beautiful bouquet to the German Empress, who smilingly bowed her acknowledgments. The Kaiser, who was in a British admiral's uniform, then accompanied the King to the end of the platform to inspect the magnificent guard of honour of the 1st batt. Grenadier Guards, composed of men who average 6 ft. 3 in. in height. King and Emperor, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught then entered the first carriage, Queen Alexandra and the German Empress entering the second carriage. A procession was formed, and through the crowded streets of Windsor the brilliant cavalcade passed slowly in the thick fog to the Castle.

The reception given to the Kaiser and Kaiserin was most enthusiastic, and evidently much touched his Majesty, who repeatedly salute. Despite the fact that the royal visitors were an hour late, and that the crowd had been waiting in the streets for many hours, the welcome given exceeded in exuberance anything seen at Windsor for many years.

At the cavalcade entered the Grand Quadrangle at the Castle the bells of the town rang out merry peals. On arrival at the Castle the Kaiser and Kaiserin were formally conducted to the State apartments, and in the evening dined with their royal host and hostess and the royal family in the Oak Dining-room.

It is understood that the Emperor and Empress are much gratified at their splendid reception, and that the Kaiser's health has not suffered from the trying nature of the long journey.

BANQUET AT WINDSOR.

SPEECH BY THE KING.

The German Emperor shot over the Windsor Forest on Nov. 12 with the King, 700 head of game falling to the imperial visitor's gun.

In the evening a State banquet was given at Windsor Castle, the guests numbering 160, including twenty royal personages, many diplomatists, Cabinet Ministers, and ex-Ministers. After dinner the King rose and said:—

"In welcoming their Imperial Majesties the German Emperor and Empress to British shores let me express, on behalf of the Queen and myself, the great pleasure and satisfaction it gives us to entertain them here at this old and historic Castle. For a long time we had hoped to receive this visit, but recently we had feared that, owing to indisposition, it would not take place but fortunately their Majesties are now both looking in such good health that I can only hope their stay in England, however short, will much benefit them.

"I have not forgotten the different visits which you, sir, have paid here from your earliest childhood, and I regret to think that your last visit was such a sad one. I shall never forget as long as I live the kindness and sympathy shown to me by you at the time that the great and venerated Queen passed away. Your Majesty may rest assured that your visits to this country are always a sincere pleasure to the Queen and myself, as well as to the whole of my people, and I not only fervently hope for the prosperity and happiness of the great country over which you are the Sovereign, but also for the maintenance of peace.

"I will now drink to the health of their Imperial Majesties the German Emperor and Empress, and in doing so wish to express again to them the sincere pleasure it gives us to receive them here as our guests."

THE KAISER'S REPLY.

The Emperor, in reply, said:—

"Your Majesty's most kind words of welcome addressed to the Empress and myself have touched me deeply. Ties of close relationship and many dear memories of bygone days link me to your Majesty's family. Among those memories stands foremost the figure of my revered grandmother, the great Queen whose image is imperishably engraved in my heart, while the remembrance of my beloved mother carries me back to the earliest days of a happy childhood spent under the roof and within the walls of this grand old Windsor Castle. The charms of old reminiscences are now enhanced by the warm reception your Majesties are giving us on the occasion of our present visit.

"It is also my very earnest wish that the close relationship existing between our two families may be reflected in the relations of our two countries, and thus confirm the peace of the world, the maintenance of which is as much your Majesty's constant endeavour as it is my own.

"It is in this spirit that I thank your Majesty most warmly on behalf of the Empress and myself for the kind and gracious words with which you have greeted us, and it is in this spirit that I raise my glass to the health of your Majesty and of her Majesty the Queen, and to the happiness of all the members of your royal house, my near and beloved relations."

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN THE CITY.

The Emperor and Empress on Nov. 13 visited London to receive an address from the City Corporation and partake of their hospitality at the Guildhall, and were everywhere received with hearty cordiality. Their Majesties accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia of Connaught, arrived at Paddington from Windsor shortly before noon and after the Emperor had received and briefly acknowledged an address of welcome from the Paddington Corporation the imperial and royal party with their suites, drove in a long procession of open carriages, amid continuous cheering, by a route lined by troops and in some parts profusely decorated, to the Guildhall. There the imperial visitors were received, at the entrance by the Lord Mayor, and were conducted to the Library, in which a large and distinguished assemblage of guests had gathered. The address of the Corporation was read by the Town Clerk, and was presented in a gold casket to the Emperor, who in acknowledging it, expressed his entire sympathy with the sentiment of a motto he had noticed on his progress through the streets: "Blood is thicker than water." He hoped that might ever be so between the two countries. An adjournment then took place to the Great Hall, where luncheon was served.

SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR.

After luncheon the Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Emperor and Empress. Responding to the toast, the Emperor said:—

"The words in which your Lordship has so eloquently and so warmly conveyed to the Empress and to myself the welcome of the citizens of this great metropolis have given me great satisfaction. We are most grateful for the hearty reception London has given us, and I gladly seize the opportunity thus offered to us by your Lordship's splendid hospitality to convey from this ancient hall our warmest thanks to the citizens of London for the welcome with which they have greeted the Empress and myself. As you have already remarked in your speech my Lord Mayor I am indeed no stranger among you. I am proud to think that I am connected by a close tie to this metropolis. It was your worthy predecessor, Sir Joseph Savory who conferred upon me the freedom of this great city on the occasion of my first visit—official visit to the Guildhall in the summer of 1891. I am pleased to have been able to avail myself of your invitation to-day the more so as her Majesty the Empress is able to again accompany me. Her Majesty appreciates the warmth of the City's welcome quite as much as I do.

"It gives me pleasure to remind you that my own capital had the honour last summer of receiving within its walls your Lordship's immediate predecessor, Sir William Treloar, and I hope he felt as much at home among the people of Berlin as I do when I have the pleasure to be in the company of the citizens of London. Any representative of London will always find a hearty welcome in Berlin, where we shall always be glad to return the hospitality and goodwill which successive Lord Mayors of London have, on so many occasions, kindly bestowed on my own countrymen. When I addressed Sir J. Savory from this same place sixteen years ago, I said my aim was above all the maintenance of peace. History, I venture to hope, will do me the justice of saying that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since.

"The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of the good relations between our two countries, and I shall further strengthen them as far as lies in my power. The German nation's wishes coincide with mine. The future will then show a bright prospect, and commerce may develop among the nations who have learnt to trust one another.

"Let me again thank your Lordship, as well as the Corporation of the City of London, and through your good officers the citizens themselves, for the splendid reception you have offered to the Empress and to me to-day. We shall gratefully remember the warmth with which the citizens of London received us, and we shall keep your beautiful gift as a much-prized remembrance of our visit."

With the Lord Mayor's brief reply the proceedings concluded.

The imperial and royal party drove back to Paddington amid renewed cheering from the thronged assemblages of spectators and returned by special train to Windsor.

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL VISIT.

Yesterday the German Emperor shot with the King, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the German Ambassador in Windsor Forest. The party lunched at Virginia Water, where they were joined by the Queen, the Empress, and other royal ladies. During the morning the Empress had paid a short visit to London, and inspected the premises of the Association of German Teachers in Marylebone and the German Hospital at Dalston. In the evening the Emperor and Empress dined with their Majesties and the royal family in the State Dining-Room at Windsor Castle, and afterwards were present at a performance by Sir John Hare's company of "A Pair of Spectacles" in the Waterloo Gallery.

IMPERIAL HONOURS.

A DECORATION FOR THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The German Emperor has conferred the Louise Order upon the Princess of Wales and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyle), the Order of the Black Eagle on the Duke of Argyle and the Duke of Wellington, and the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle upon the German Ambassador.

His Majesty has also conferred the Red Eagle (First Class) upon Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Althor, Sir Dighton Probyn, Lord Knollys, Earl Granard, and Admiral Lambton. The first class of the Crown Order has been conferred upon Lord Acton and Sir Henry Ewart, and the second class of the Red Eagle (with oak leaves) has been conferred upon Sir Charles Frederick and Sir Douglas Dawson, while the second class of the Red Eagle has been bestowed upon Major Ponsonby, the Hon. Sydney Greville, and Col. de Lisle, and the Star of the Red Eagle (Second Class) on Col. Legge.

"Reuter's Agency" learns that the Emperor has made a valuable present to Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador in Germany.

The Emperor has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle (Second Class) with Star, on the Lord Mayor of London; the Order of the Crown (Second Class) on the two Sheriffs, the town Clerk, the Remembrancer, and Sir William Soulsby, the Lord Mayor's private secretary; the Order of the Red Eagle (First Class) on Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Paget and Major Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke; the Star of the Order of the Red Eagle (Second Class) on Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson; the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle on Admiral Lord Charles Beresford; and the Star of the Order of the Crown (Second Class) on Sir Charles Cust.

The Emperor has also conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; the Order of the Royal Crown (First Class) on Vice-Admiral C. G. Robinson, admiral superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard; the Red Eagle (Second Class) on Flag-Capt. W. H. Baker-Baker; the Royal Crown (Second Class) on Flag-Commander W. B. Macdonald; and the Red Eagle (Third Class) on Commander H. S. Cardale.

GERMAN OFFICERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

On Nov. 12 a party of German officers belonging to the squadron now at Portsmouth visited the "victory" while others went for rides in the country in motor cars placed at their disposal by residents. In the afternoon 150 petty officers and seamen from the German squadron were entertained at Portsmouth Naval Barracks. Headed by the band of the Royal Naval School of Music, the German seamen marched from the dockyard to the barracks, being met at the barracks gate by 100 petty officers and men of the Royal Navy. Together the men then marched to the Gymnasium where an excellent luncheon was served, the British seamen acting as hosts. After luncheon the loyal toasts were honoured, and Chief Writer Sheehy, who presided proposed "The Imperial German Navy." Speaking in German, Mr. Sheehy, on behalf of the British seamen, welcomed the Germans. These friendly sentiments were echoed by the German petty officers who replied, and the toast was honoured with hearty cheers Subsequently a variety entertainment was given, and as the German seamen marched off again to the ships the British blue jackets gave them three hearty cheers, the Germans replying with the vigorous "Hochs." In the evening 150 of the Germans visited the Hippodrome. The warrant officers of the German squadron were also entertained at dinner on Whale Island, the dinner being followed by a cinematograph entertainment and the latter by a dance. Vice-Admiral C.G. Robinson, admiral-superintendent of the dockyard at night entertained the admiral, captains, and senior officers of the German squardron at dinner at his official residence. The other guests were the German Naval Attache, Capt. and Mrs. Loftus Tottenham, Mr. and Mrs. Apsey, Engineer-Rear-Admiral and Mrs. J. T. Corner, Mr. L. J. Steele, Mr. M. E. P. Frost (secretary), the Rev. A. P. and Mrs. Hill and the Rev. Father MacDonald. Twenty German officers were also entertained at dinner at the Royal Naval Barracks by Commodore A. A. C. Galloway, aide-de-camp, and the officers of the "Victory."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

New York, Nov. 15.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Tribune," the annual Message of President Roosevelt to Congress will contain some very important pronouncements with regard to forthcoming legislation. Among these are:—

All corporation carrying on inter-State dealings will be required to procure a federal licence, which will be given with restrictive clauses regarding capitalisation, commercial methods, the control of specified industries and other limitations which seem to be necessary for the public safety and well-being.

The Message also advises an amendment to the Sherman law, according to which Trusts directed against commercial liberty will be extended.

As regards the railways the prerogatives of the Commission of Commerce between the States are to be extended.

Among other hopes, as regards legislation, enunciated by Mr. Roosevelt are:—

A progressive tax on inheritance;

The consideration of a federal incometax;

Revision of the tariff on importations from the Philippines.

A bill dealing with maritime commerce;

The creation of post office savings banks;

A more efficacious hygienic system;

Improvement in the parcels post system;

Legislation giving the Treasury the right to increase the amount of monetary circulation in case of need.

The President is convinced the national control of the Trusts would increase their profits at the same time as it would increase the wealth of the entire country.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 155G, Market, Bombay, No. 2.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The Show.

The Lord Mayor's Show with which the Chief Magistracy of Sir John Charles Bell was inaugurated on Nov. 9, was at once dignified and interesting. The spectators were more numerous than on any previous occasion within living memory. They crowded the whole four miles of route. In some places the crush was painful, and even the magnificent width of the Victoria Embankment, where for a time tramcars were forbidden to run, was not too much for the sightseers. Of course, the fine, warm weather had something to do with the greatness of the gathering and perhaps the fact that the Show passed through the streets on a half holyday was still more responsible, but undoubtedly a strong attraction was the expectation of seeing something new.

The chief feature of the Show was an historical "pageant of the Seven Edwards," arranged by Mr. Louis N. Parker, who has been associated with many of the local pageants which have recently taken place in different parts of the country. In the first group of the pageant appeared Edward the confessor, followed by an abbot bearing a model of Westminister Abbey and by a representation of the great shrine of St. Edmund. Of the second group Edward the Crusader was the centre, and next came Edward II., surrounded by familiar historical characters, including Piers Gaveston and Robert Bruce. There was a headsman, in black headdress and mask, leathern doublet, and crimson sleeves, carrying his dreaded axe on his shoulder. At one point this grim figure gave rise to some misunderstanding. It was originally intended that in the group of Edward I William Wallace should ride, and great indignation was aroused in Scotland by the statement in some of the newspapers that he was to figure, not as a Scottish hero, but as a captive gracing the triumphal progress of an English King. The promoters of the pageant accordingly decided not to summon Wallace from the vasty deep. But the spectacle of the headsman caused excitement among a group of fiery-eyed young Scotsmen assembled near the Bank. Their ruffled national spirit, however, was quickly soothed on discovering that the executioner in the group was intended to chop off the heads of Piers Gaveston, a mere Englishman, or a foreigner, or something, but, at any rate, not a Scotsman. Edward III. had with him representatives illustrative of the commercial progress made during his reign, while the fourth Edward was accompanied by "Warwick the Kingmaker." The figure of the boy King Edward V. with the young Duke of York came next, and the reign of Edward VI. was represented by figures of men who participated in spreading education during his reign. The final feature of Mr. Parker's pageant came in the symbolical car representing "The Harvest of the Peacemaker," designed to commemorate the peaceful triumphs of the present reign. At the top of the car rode a fair-haired girl in a dress of muslin, and at the corners were other girls dressed in costumes to represent the leading dominions of the Crown.

The procession left the Guildhall at noon and passed through Coleman Street Ward. Broad Street Ward and the Ward of Candlewick all of which were more profusely decorated than any other district traversed by the Show, because the Lord Mayor represents the first as Dick Whittington once did, Sheriff Wakefield the second, and Alderman and Sheriff Burnett the third. Each received a written address as he moved through his special territory, but there was no stopping for speeches. Thanks to this self-restrain, the procession reached the Law Courts at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

At the Courts the Lord Mayor and his predecessor were presented to Mr Justice Phillimore, Mr Justice Walton, and Mr. Justice Coleridge in the King's Bench Division, by the Recorder, and Mr. Justice Phillimore, after expressing the regret of the Lord Chief Justice at his inability to be present, referred to the great and increasing importance of the functions discharged by the Chief Magistrate of the City in the promotion of international friendship.

Leaving the Courts, the Show moved with frequent stoppages along the Strand, Northumberland Avenue, the Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria Street, Queen Street, and King Street, to the Guildhall again, which was reached after a march of four hours and a half.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

A "BREEZY" SPEECH.

The Lord Mayor gave his inaugural banquet at the Guildhall at night. There was a large and distinguished company of guests. The toast of "The Imperial Forces" was acknowledged for the Navy by Admiral Sir John Fisher, and for the Army by General Sir N. Lyttelton. Sir John Fisher said:—

The City of London has always kindly appreciated the Navy, and when you clapped just now as you did it was the Navy you were clapping. Now, as to the strength, the efficiency, and the sufficiency of the Navy, I am able to give you indisputable proofs. Recently, in the equinoctial season in the North Sea we have had 26 of the finest battleships in the world and 25 of the finest cruisers, some of them equal to foreign battleships, and over 50 other vessels, under 14 admirals, and all working under distinguished commanders-in-chief, under very trying circumstances and in a very stormy time, and I look in vain to see any equal to that large fleet anywhere. (Cheers) That is only a fraction of our power. (Cheers.) And that large fleet is "nulli secundus," as they say, whether it is ships, or officers, or men. (Cheers,) Now, I turn to the other point, the gunnery on the fleet. The gunnery efficiency of the fleet has surpassed all records—it is unparalleled—and I am lost in wonder and admiration at the splendid unity of spirit and determination that must have been shown by everybody from top to bottom to obtain these results. (Cheers,) I am sure that your praise and your appreciation will go forth to them, because, remember, the best ships, the biggest Navy—my friend over there talked about the two-Power standard—a million Power standard—(laughter)—is no use unless you can hit (Cheers.) You must hit first, you must hit hard, and you must keep on hitting. (Cheers.) If these are the fruits I don't think there is much wrong with the government of the Navy. (Cheers). Figs don't grow on thistles. (Laughter and cheers,) But a gentleman of fine feeling has lately said that the recent Admiralty administration has been attended with the devil's own luck. (Laughter.) That interesting personality—(laughter)—his luck is due to one thing, and one thing only—he hesitates at nothing to gain his object That is what the Board of Admiralty have done, and our object has been the fighting efficiency of the fleet and its instant readiness for war, and we have got it. (Cheers.) And I say it because no one can have a fuller knowledge than myself about it, and I speak with the fullest sense of responsibility. (Cheers) So I turn to all of you and I turn to my countrymen and I say—Sleep quiet in your beds—(laughter and cheers) and do not be disturbed by those bogeys—invasion and otherwise—which are being periodically resuscitated by all sorts of leagues. (Laughter) I do not know what league is working this one. It is quite curious what reputable people lend themselves to these scares. This afternoon I read the effusions of a red-hot and most charmingly interesting magazine editor He had evidently been victimised by a "Punch" correspondent and that "Punch" correspondent had been gulled by some Midshipman Easy of the Channel Fleet. He had been there. And this is what the magazine editor prints in italics in this month's magazine—that an army of 100,000 German soldiers had been practising embarking in the German fleet. The absolute truth is that one solitary regiment was embarked for manœuvres. That is the truth. To embark 100,000 soldiers you want hundreds and thousands of tons of transport. You might just as well talk of practising embarking St. Paul's Cathedral in a penny steamer. (Laughter.) I have no doubt that equally silly stories are current in Germany. I have no doubt that there is terror there that the English fleet will swoop down all of a sudden and gobble up the German fleet. (Laughter.) These stories are not only silly—they are mischievous. very mischievous. (Hear, hear.) If Eve had not kept on looking at that apple—(laughter)—and it was pleasant to the eyes—she would not have picked it, and we should not have been now bothered with clothes. (Loud laughter) I was very nearly forgetting something else that the "Punch" correspondent said, I put it in my pocket as I came away to read it out to you. He had been a week in the Channel Fleet and he had discussed everything, from the admiral down to the bluejacket. He does not say anything about that Midshipman Easy. "In one matter I found unanimity of admission. It was that in respect to the number of fighting ships, their armament, and general capacity, the British Navy was never in so satisfactory a condition as it floats to day." (Cheers) So we let him off that yarn about the 100,000 German troops. (Laughter) The day after to-morrow we are going to have a real German invasion and we'll give it a hearty welcome. (Cheers.) I wish to take this public opportunity, as there may not be another, of offering to his Imperial Majesty on behalf of the Navy the expression of our admiration and also of our pride that he is an Admiral of the Fleet in our Navy—a brother sailor. (Loud cheers.)

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Responding to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," proposed by the Lord Mayor, the Prime Minister began by warm expressions of satisfaction at the settlement of the railway dispute. He dwelt on the magnitude of the disaster which a strike would have occasioned, said that the terms of settlement did honour to the good sense and public spirit of both the parties concerned, and declared that the burden of anxiety that had weighed on the Ministry in connection with the subject had been lightened by the energy which Mr. Lloyd-George had brought to bear on the situation and his great gifts of unconquerable hopefulness, unfailing courage, and alert diplomacy.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

I pass from this subject, said Sir Campbell-Bannerman, to one which is not very distant, and which is in many important respects analogous. It is so because it is not only within communities and among trading interests, but also among nations, with their tremendous rivalries, that there is room for the application of arbitration and conciliation. (Hear, hear.) It is no doubt true that the results of the Conference at the Hague have not come up to the most sanguine expectations that we had formed about it. We had hoped—and I for one have again and again publicly expressed the hope—that some great advance might be made towards a common consent to arrest the wasteful and growing competition in naval and military armaments. We are disappointed, but if we are relegated to the category of the over-sanguine, I willingly in such a case plead guilty to such a charge, I am glad to be over-sanguine. If we did overrate the stock of effective good feeling and mutual confidence at disposal of the members of the civilised family of mankind we were at least speaking for Government and speaking on behalf of a nation which nourishes no aggressive designs against its neighbours, and who desires above all things to live with them in relations of peace and goodwill. I do not doubt that the interests of peace are just as precious to our neighbours as they are to us, and, though I admit the confidence is a plant of slow growth, to be carefully tended and watched over, may we not hope that the day will come, and that not a very distant day. when that confidence will be strong enough to attempt the cessation of the ruinous and self-defeating race of armaments, which is a scourge of our common civilisation? (Cheers.) We claim that The Hague Conference has been far from being insignificant in its result. Its work fell naturally under two heads—that which is concerned with the prevention of war, and that which is concerned with the amelioration of the condition of war, especially as regards neutrals. Under the first head come the question of arbitration and the question of establishing a permanent tribunal, to which disputes may be referred. Our delegates did all in their power to advance both these questions, and if greater results were not obtained it must be borne in mind that all progress in these matters depends on general consent, and that any attempt to force the pace beyond the general goodwill of nations is bound to have a negatives result, and may even lead to friction, which is a good deal worse than a negative result. (Hear, hear.) With regard to ameliorating the conditions of warfare, we have in conjunction with Germany initiated a proposal for an International Prize Court. It is desirable, and it may be essential, that before legislation can be undertaken to make such a Court effective the leading maritime nations should come to an agreement on the rules regarding some of the more important subjects of warfare which are to be administered by the Court that is established. I cannot doubt, even on one point such as this, that the mere establishment of an International Court with a body of rules which had received the sanction of the great maritime Powers will prove to be a notable step in advance. On other matters, such as the abolition of contraband and the restriction of the use of floating mines by belligerents—which may become such a terror not alone to those engaged in war, but to those also at peace—the British delegates have taken a most honourable part; and I trust that, even where questions have not been settled, the conduct of the British delegates, headed by a man so universally respected as Sir Edward Fry, has left things in train for future amicable discussion, and has done something to convince others that we desire to discuss them on their merits without any political "arriere pensee" at all. (Cheers.)

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

Let me allude to one matter upon which I have already spoken elsewhere—I mean the treaty recently concluded between this country and Russia. I only notice it in this connection because I regard it as a great addition to the securities for the peace of the world, withdrawing as it does from the area of possible friction, misunderstanding, and suspicion the many difficult questions associated with the south-eastern frontier of Russia, and that, I think, you will agree with me is a clear gain to civilisation.

INDIA.

Looking still further a field, we deplore to see in India the two scourges of famine and plague again unhappily in certain areas descending upon the people. From the Sovereign downwards—whose humane and considerate letter on the plague during last summer so gratified Indian feeling—we all sympathise with the sufferers from those mortal calamities. We watch with pitying eyes their fortitude and patience, and you may be sure that the Indian Government are doing, and will continue to do, the utmost to apply the lessons of past administration with zeal, skill, and devotion. Certain political troubles still demand vigilant attention I believe that by uniting a firm hand in the maintenance of order with a free toleration for all discussion that is not directly and openly subversive of order, and with honest, courageous, and persistent attempts to bring the Indian Administration in all its organs and branches into closer contact with Indian feeling—I believe that in such a course we are following the deliberate wishes of the people of this country in their discharge of the most momentous trust that was ever committed to a great State.

THE CONGO STATE.

Another topic to which I am bound to refer, although I apologise for taking up one after another matters so dry and tedious, is that of the Congo State. (Cheers.) His Majesty's Government are impressed by the wide and deep feeling prevailing with regard to the abuses disclosed on the Congo. Great indeed is the contrast between the objects and the hopes to which that State at its formation gave rise and the present condition of things. The task of putting right what is wrong is no easy one. I must speak with a great reserve at the present moment, because the Belgian Parliament are shortly to be asked to decide whether they will take over the Congo State, and, if so, upon what conditions and terms. It must not be assumed that any proposals as to the terms of annexation by Belgium are yet in their final shape; that cannot be known until they have been settled by the Belgium Parliament. It is obvious that they will give serious attention to this matter, and be deeply exercised by it, and any attempt on the part of an outside Power to influence their decision it this moment would naturally and very properly be resented. (Cheers.) His Majesty's Government have no intention whatever of interfering with the rights which any Power may have with regard to the Congo; they claim no special position for themselves; but after recent disclosures they are deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility which they share in common with others to ensure that, on grounds of humanity as well as on those of the safe and peaceful development of the continent of Africa, in which other Europeans besides ourselves are greatly interested, the government of the Congo should be put on a footing which accords with that on which colonial territories are administered by other nations, and with the rights and treatment of natives in those territories, and which accords also with the treaty obligations under which the Congo State itself came into existence. (Cheers.) I can assure you that we shall ourselves spare no efforts, and if needed be shall use all our influence to secure the co-operation of other Powers in order to effect this object.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

If I may cast a glance into the future, as my gallant friend has already done who represents the Navy, and who has a greater courage than any civilian is ever expected to show—(laughter)—if I look ahead, you will next week entertain another near relation of the King, the German Emperor—(Cheers)—the ruler of a powerful and kindred nation, who both by his position and personal qualities interests the whole world A most cordial welcome is assured to him and to his Empress, all the more so because we hear that he comes at some personal inconvenience or sacrifice, at a time when he is much in need of rest. I trust the welcome he will receive will do something to compensate him for any risk of fatigue, and that whatever stay he makes in our comparatively genial climate—can we answer for the climate? I am not sure—will quickly restore him to full health and vigour. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I thank you again with all my heart for your hospitable reception on this traditional occasion. (Cheers.)

Among subsequent speakers were the Greek Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the late Lord Mayor.

MRS. HETTY GREEN, the richest woman in the world, has been doing a little shopping incognito in Boston, U. S. A. The net result of a two-days' tour of the shops was as follows: She almost bought a three-shilling kimono; she hesitated at a shilling pin; she spent £20 on three rugs for her New York home. Mrs. Green was very shabbily gowned, and was unrecognised by the shop assistants. Not once during her tour did she hail a tram or cab. She went to a restaurant, and, seated on a high stool, enjoyed, in the company of stenographers and tired clerks, a shilling luncheon, consisting of soup, toast, pie, and tea.

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In every newspaper in the country you will read statements made by people living in out-of-the-way places who are supposed to have been cured, or derived great benefit from some wonderful remedy or "cure-all."

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FINANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The "Times" New York Correspondent telegraphed on November 10:—

It is difficult to describe just where the country stands financially, industrially, and politically. The financial situation is, apparently, still as uncertain as the industrial and the political. While there is momentary calm in financial circles in New York and currency troubles have been relieved by the influx of gold, the industrial centres of the country have not been similarly eased. In sections of the country having clearing houses outside the largest cities an endeavour has been made to tide over the currency shortage by free use of "clearing-house cheques." These in reality serve as paper money. Such a cheque informs the person receiving it in payment of wages that it may be deposited and credited to his account but will not be paid in cash by the banks. I have one of these cheques, and this notification is printed on it in four languages. These cheques will be used this month by a large number of manufacturers throughout the country including those that are not in the hands of receivers and those that are not. It is impossible to foretell what complications will arise when they are freely circulated and discounted by speculators. The last pay-rolls due a few days after the crisis were paid in cash, so the effect of the distribution of notes already issued has not yet been felt.

The resort to this expedient for paying employs reflects the difficulty which confronts manufacturers in meeting other obligations. They cannot get their bills renewed, nor will they, apparently, for some time to come. The banks, naturally disturbed by the recent panic, are calling in their bills, and the manufacturers, being unable to redeem them, are obliged to apply for receiverships. Several of the weaker concerns have already done so, while others, though I am told they are entirely solvent, must follow suit. To counteract the approach of such a climax rigid economies are being practised by the rapid dismissal of employes and by exhausting as far as possible the raw material on hand without replenishing it, except to the extent which is absolutely necessary for the fulfilment of orders. The execution of really profitable orders, which take some time to complete, is difficult because of manufacturers' embarrassments in financing their plants in the meantime. The consequence is that orders, wherever possible, are being cancelled, and others, which in ordinary circumstances would be ripe for placing, have been deferred until the outlook for their execution becomes more assured.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

If political causes are responsible partly for the financial and industrial upheaval, with Mr Roosevelt as alleged a chief disturber, there are no signs yet that the air is clearing so as to indicate to the country to whom it should look for future guidance from the White House other than its present occupant. If Mr. Roosevelt is really at fault in disturbing industry and finance—even some of his most virulent opponents scoff at the accusation—he is the best instrument to remedy it.

The results of the elections have been interpreted as likely to strengthen the determination of Mr. Roosevelt not to stand again. They will hardly bear this application The contests have produced an abundant crop of comments much of which is only enlightening to the extent of pointing a moral—namely that taking the country generally it has been the party of civic reform that has gained the day. That fact is uppermost and attempts to extract national significance from campaigns decided by local issues are unconvincing

The prohibitionists have been encouraged by their success in elections in Delaware and Kentucky—where the new Republican Governor Mr. Willson, was elected on the temperance platform—and in some parts of Illinois. From Chicago it is announced that they are entering on the Presidential campaign with the abolition of saloons at their single aim. An increasing number of counties which have become "dry" in the States named and in others encourage the party to believe that the Presidential canvass in 1908 should place prohibition in the forefront. There are said to be only five States which are officially prohibitionist, and in all the States there are only 20 prohibitionist legislators, and of course no Congressmen, the question being solely local. But widely restrictive local option statutes are in force in 34 States, so that the population of the "dry" territories now numbers 33 millions. Prohibition appears to be steadily gaining in a majority of the States.

In a message two days later the some Correspondent says:—

In contrast with the hasty withdrawals of money from the banks by timid depositors last week is their confidence in now freeing their hoarded funds. Wall-street is bidding for money at premiums which have induced the hoarders to sell. It is disclosed that certain trust companies informed the money brokers of the names of large depositors who withdrew their money as soon as the Knickerbocker Trust Company suspended. The safe deposit concerns have also revealed the identity of people who have been secreting cash. This action, it is argued, is justified by the necessity of restoring currency to general circulation, especially for pay roll purposes and for the needs of country banks in the West and South. At any rate, a boom in currency buying has ensued which should relieve the death.

NEW PRESIDENT ON MORALITY.

NO GOLD FROM FRANCE.

MR. MORGAN FOILED.

London, Nov. 15.

The American gold famine is still acute, although £13,166,000 (dols 65,830,000) in gold has been engaged for import. Mr. Pierpont Morgan's negotiations with the Bank of France for the despatch direct from Paris of several millions in gold have failed.

The London Money Market was nervous yesterday in consequence of the American withdrawals. The Bank of England bought £221,000 (dols 1,105,000) in bar gold and coin and received £75,000 (dols 375,000) from abroad; while £782,000 (dols 3,910,000) in bar gold and coin was sold.

The "Mauretania" is expected to carry £2,750,000 (dols 13,750,000) in gold on her maiden voyage to New York to-day.

New York, Nov. 15.

The suicide of Mr. Charles T. Barney, ex-President of the suspended Knickerbocker Trust, has let loose floods of recrimination in the financial and social worlds of New York.

Above all things, there is dissension between the medical advisers of the deceased and the coroner. The former allege that death was due to an accident while Mr. Barney was playing with a pistol. The latter publishes his conviction that the case is undoubtedly one of suicide, adding the sensational statement that he was yesterday approached by an undertaker, who assured him that if he drew up his report properly he would be well taken care of. The family of Mr. Barney disclaim emphatically having authorised the undertaker to make such overtures.

The fact, however, remains that hours elapsed before the coroner was informed of the death of Mr. Barney and that the most strenuous efforts were made to postpone the publication of the news of his decease.

Through her lawyers to-day, Mrs. Barney issues a categorical denial to the reports that she instituted proceedings for divorce against her husband. It is indeed a matter of common gossip that, whereas a lady eminent in New York society on whom Mr. Barney lavished gifts

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

THE PEACEMAKERS.

It is to be hoped that the rank and file of the Railway servants will join with the rest of the community in declaring "Blessed are the peacemakers." They will, if they remember what has happened where the good offices of the peacemaker have not been invoked or too tardily invoked. To the latter category belonged the disastrous struggle, fourteen years ago, in the coal trade. Never were the absurdity and barbarism of strike methods more clearly demonstrated than in that contest. The coalowners declared that they could not afford to carry on business unless their men would consent to a reduction of 25 per cent.; the men vowed that they would not mine another ounce of coal if a penny reduction were made. And then followed that mad seventeen weeks' war. It staggered the coal trade, it wiped away many a railway company's dividend; it had disastrous effects upon the iron trade. The whole country suffered because two sections of the community insisted on proving, on the one hand that the coal trade was impossible unless a reduction of wages were effected; on the other that the work could not be done for less. Millions sterling were wasted to enable the two sides to justify their respective declarations.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS.

A synopsis of the history of that strike ought to be posted up in the board-room of every industrial company in the world; and in the committee-room of every trade union. In round figures, Great Britain paid twenty million pounds in order that the coalowners and the coalminers might have their battle out. But twenty millions represented only the totalling of the big losses. It is impossible to calculate the injury to trade of a war affecting directly or indirectly the whole industry of the land. And who could express in figures the suffering which it caused to the poor? The poor always pay in the long run for these industrial wars. Ordinary house coal was £2 a ton in London in those days. But it was at that price only for those who could buy in the best markets. The poor had not purses long enough to buy in bulk at that price; they had to content themselves with coal-dirt at the rate of £2 10s. a ton, and to pay that price out of wages already diminished as the result of stagnation of industries.

STRIKE PASSIONS.

It is among the easiest things in the world to organise a lock-out or a strike, but it is a terrible business to readjust relations. In that coal war Englishmen played the Anarchist. They tried to wreck trains, they resorted to guerila warfare, and Featherstone's record bears witness to the ferocity of the struggle. And even that was not as bad as the railway strike in Scotland in the previous year. Attempts at train-wrecking were common, though, happily, only once successful. One ruffian did his best to kill an engine-driver; others wrecked Motherwell Station. Here, too, the trade of the country was disorganised. The strike cost one of the companies affected a sum of £128,000, another £300,000, and the whole of Scotland a million sterling. But that million means nothing as compared with the whole loss. Trade is a continuous process, with effects felt generally when a stoppage occurs. When the Durham miners struck, the railwaymen who were laying lines in Essex had to stop work for lack of metals with which to carry on their operations.

OUR OWN HAGUE.

The splendour of Mr. Lloyd-George's achievement is that he has accomplished all that Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone did, fourteen years ago, before, instead of after, a disastrous industrial war. Lord Rosebery, at the instigation of Mr. Gladstone, came to the rescue of the country after we had for over four months seen our trade going to the dogs, after thousands of homes had been beggared and whole communities turned adrift. That he should be chosen for the difficult task was a high tribute to the tact and skill of Lord Rosebery. He turned aside from his duties as Minister for Foreign Affairs to conciliate and bring together these apparently implacable enemies, and in three days the whole business was settled. The agreement was arrived at on November 17, and three days later the men were at work. In the end both sides agreed to a conclusion which they might, without sacrifice of dignity or principle, have reached at the beginning. They determined, in the event of any future difference, to submit their affairs to a Board of Conciliation, as the parties to the railway dispute have done. But upon the initiative of Mr. Lloyd-George, the new agreement has been reached before battle.

THE ONLY WAY.

After this we may hope that with disputes threatened, other great industries and their men will see the wisdom of arbitration, without recourse to strikes. A Conciliation Board is the soundest insurance any trade can have. It saves incalculable loss. It is still necessary to popularise the idea of arbitration. Look at the inconvenience and loss which London has suffered from its cab strikes! The men left their cabs in their owners' yards because they could not get a reduction in the hiring price. That inconvenience to the public would have been spared had the antagonists been as reasonable towards each other as they were when Mr. Asquith consented to act as mediator. How many trains were missed when the men struck because of the privilege system for cabs at the railway termini? There was good reason for the men's complaint and what the companies would not then concede without—nor even after—a fight is now to be secured by Act of Parliament.

FOILING THE BIOGRAPHER.

It was a little whimsical of the late Professor Masson so sternly to direct that no biography of himself should be written. It is bound to be written. It will be wanted for future volumes of the "Dictionary of National Biography," for the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," for "Chambers," for the literary encyclopaedias, and so forth. As a literary man, he must have known that. In spite of ten thousand prohibitions, the work would still have to be done, so he might just as well have left this testamentary admonition unwritten. What must be done, and will be done, might just as well be well done, with authentic data placed at the disposal of the biographer. It is strange that Masson, author of the most monumental biography in the language, the last book Tennyson saw in the hands Carlyle, should have been the one to revive an old prejudice. Possibly, however, Masson was one of those of whom it has been said that though great and eminent they think too meanly of themselves and of their achievements to care to be personably remembered.

WHO TOLLED THE BELL?

Unless he knows the history of his district and church better than most locals, the man who rings the bell at Lavington Church would be surprised to learn that Cardinal Manning once performed the humble office which now occupies his hands. That was in the long ago, when the future Cardinal Archbishop was the married rector of the parish. It was not that he needed this to keep himself physically fit that he rang the bell; it was not that he could not have got a volunteer for the task. Any man of his flock would have undertaken the work at a nod from the rector. It was part of the discipline which he imposed upon himself. And on a bitter winter's morning he would be found ringing away at the village tocsin calling his yokels from their beds to spend a moment or two in prayer ere they went to their long day's labour in the fields. They would rush in, rough and tousled, but the man who rang the bell which called them would be there, stately and handsome in his cassock and surplice, immaculate, for all his lusty peals.

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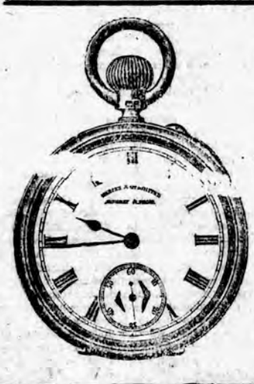

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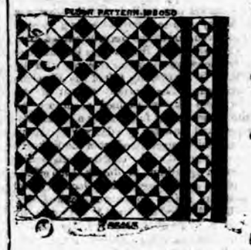

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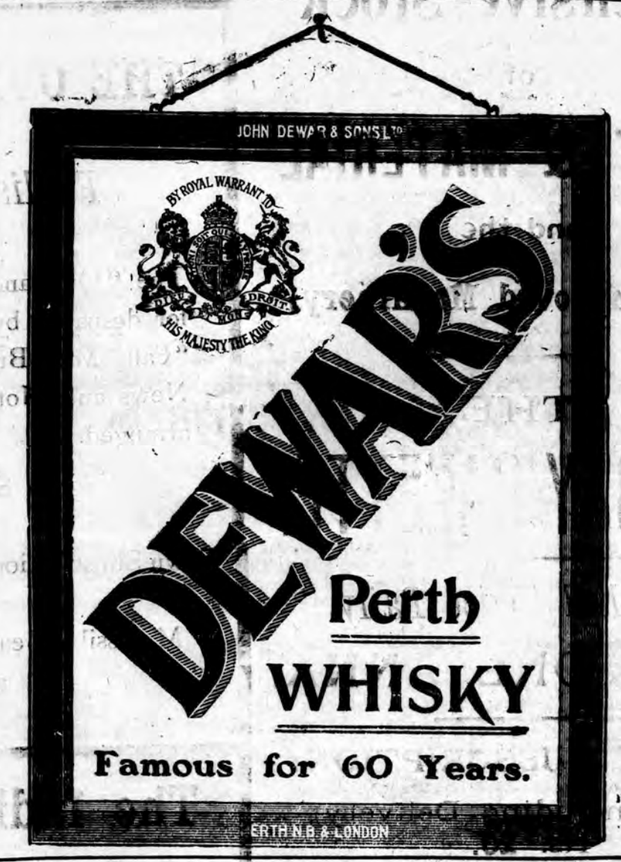

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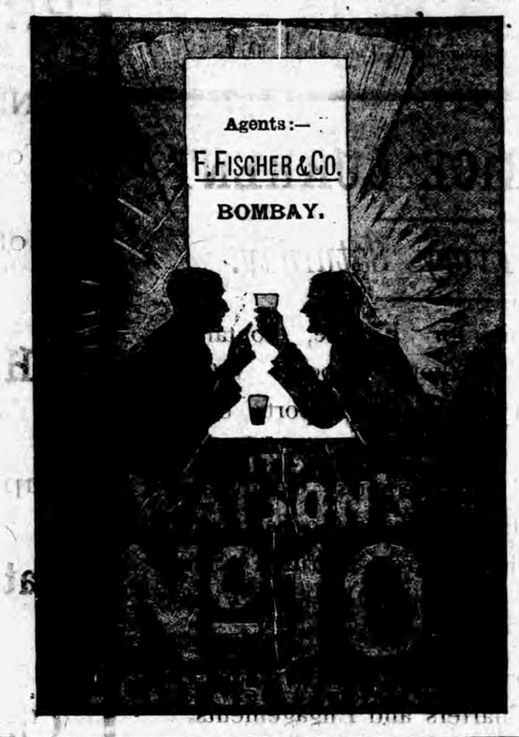

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY FRRIDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1907.

BANGALORE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 28.

Bangalore Gymkhana races were held to-day the card providing six races with moderate fields. The 14th Hussars were "At Home." The attendance was good. These are the last races organised by Lieut. Maddick, 14th Hussars, who has provided several interesting meetings in connection with the Gymkhana Club during the past year. He goes home shorly on transfer to a Captaincy of the Royal Irish Rifles. The following are the details :—

BEDOUIN CUP.

Open to Arab ponies belonging to members of the Gymkhana, distance—5 furlongs.

Capt. Heyland's St. Martin, 9st 3lbs.....owner 1
Mr. Lucas' Turin, 9st.....Major Brandreth 2
Mr. Ldoyd Barrow's Major, 11st 2lb.....Owner 3

No betting.—Won by 7 lengths. 3 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 7 4/5 secs.

THE CHARGER CUP HANDICAP.

For chargers regularly ridden on parade by officers of the 9th Division. Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Mewburn's Porthos 10st. 3lbs.....Owner 1
Mr. Woodhouse's Rodger 12st. 7lbs .....Owner 2
General Atkinson's Consolation 9st. 3lbs...Major Brandreth 3

Also ran —Max 11st, Pursuit 11st 9lbs.

Won easily by 15 lengths ; one length between second and third. Time—2 mins. 28 2-5secs.

OPEN PONY CUP HANDICAP.

For Ponies. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P. Hannyington's Fortunatus 12st. 4lbs.Owner 1
Capt Forster's Lorada II 10st. 7lbs.....Meah Jan 2
30th Lancers' Wakeful II 11st 11lbs...Mr. Walker 3

Also ran.—Retort, 9st. 7lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Fortunatus, Evens Lorada, 3 to 1 against Wakeful, 10 to 1 Retort.

Won by 1/2 a length same distance between second and third. Time 1min. 29 3/5 secs.

NOVICES CUP.

For Arab poines. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Bruce's Rustaum, 10st. 10lbs. .....Owner 1
Mr. Gidley's Outpost, 11st. 7lbs....Mr. Woodhouse 2
Royal Artillery Polo Club's Nap, 10st. 10lbs. Mr. Pile 3

Also ran.—Grand Master, 11st., Ek 10st. 10lbs.

Betting.—Evens Outpost, 2 to 1 against Grand Master, Rustaum and Nap: 3 to 1 Ek.

Won easily by 2 lengths. A bad third. Time 1 min. 33 2-5 secs.

POLO PONY CUP.

For ponies regularly played in Bangalore. Distance 3 furlongs.

Capt. Forster's Zorada 11st 7lb...Mr. Woodhouse 1
Mr, Mewburn's Tom Tucker 11st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Mr. Gidley's Bara 9st.....Mr. Pile 3

Also ran.—Bushranger 12st 7lbs, Mr. Lloyd Barrow's Major 10st.

Betting—Evens Bushranger and Zorada, 3 to 1 against the others.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; 1/2 length betweenn second and third ; time 43 2-5 secs.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 28.

A telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for India intimating the selection of Mr. F. W. Madely for the post of Special Engineer to the Madras Corporation on a salary of Rs. 2,250 per mensem for the purpose of carrying out the Drainage and Water Works schemes.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

A special cable to the "Pioneer," dated Laudon 27th inst. states :—

Mr. Haldane is trying to effect another two millions saving on the Army. He hopes to induce India to pay a large extra sum for white troops. The matter is under discussion at the India Office where the officials sent from India oppose the increase.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN DELHI.

Punjab Chamber's Co-operation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE. NOVEMBER 28.

A deputation of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce lately waited upon the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, and its spokesman, Mr. Currie, said :—

In the spring of this year Delhi experienced a severe visitation of the plague. Business for all practical purposes was suspended for three months and the loss sustained by all interested in trade was very great, We were caught by it unprepared and consequently suffered all the more. Naturally we do not wish to have the same experience again if it is possible to prevent it and therefore, we have come to you to-day to hear what your plans are for precautionary measures which you believe necessary. We believe that the members of our Chamber and the members of the Delhi Piece Goods Association will cooperate with you and your officers in whatever measures are taken and we are anxious that this co-operation should be hearty and effective. In fact, we wish, if possible, to make every merchant office in the city a sub-agency of your plague establishment where correct information will combat ignorance and prejudice and sympathy will convince and persuade the people to adopt the protective measures and induce them to get out into the open in time. We are particularly anxious to get full information about the vacant lands that are available for temporary occupation and your scheme for allotting sites on them.

A discussion followed in the course of which certain available areas were named for evacuation camps and plans and estimates were submitted for enclosores and shelters. It is estimated that shelters can be constructed at from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100. Full sized models of these are to be erected in public places to afford the public an opportunity of seeing what they can obtain at the above costs. Each plot of ground will carry a separate number, the object being that permission for occupation may be promptly given when the models have been constucted and a general scheme for protective measures is furnished and developed. The Deputy Commissioner will hold another meeting to which representatives from the Chambers will be invited.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 28.

The depression which was in Madras and the Deccan yesterday appears to have passed out into the Arabian sea near Karwar and given local rain on north Madras Coast, Hyderabad and a few scattered falls elsewhere. The cold weather depression is again affecting the weather in the extreme north with the result that the skies are heavily overcast In Burma the skies are clear or only lightly clouded ; humidity is normal or in excess. The weather is warmer than usual.

In North East India, and Orissa the skies are clearing but still lightly clouded ; at many stations the air is drier than usual in Chota Nagpur ; humidity is normal elsewhere. The temperature risen in excess in the coast districts ; and is normal in other parts. In the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Chanda reports a light fall of rain ; the skies are moderately to heavily overcast. In the central districts of the Central Provinces they are clear or only lightly clouded ; elsewhere there has been a large increase in humidity ; the air now contains nearly an average amount of moisture ; the temperature is high in south-western half of the Central Provinces and normal in the rest of the division. In North-West India the skies cleared in Baluchistan, but are now completely overcast in the extreme north, and lightly clouded in the submontaine Punjab, The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average; the temperature is in excess in the extreme north. In Sind, is normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula rain fallen locally on north Madras Coast, and Hyderabad while a few scattered falls occurred elsewhere, the principal amounts being Waltair half an inch, Cocanada one, Masulipatam and Karwar three quarters. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the Northern half of the division, but in the southern half cloud decreased the skies are clear or are only lightly overcast; humidity has increased very much, or is generally in excess; the temperature is in light excess in south-eastern districts, and normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probably in the Peninsula especially in the western districts.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arrivals large. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop estimate twelve annas.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings very cold. Cotton picking general, and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Easterly wind. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton healthy and prospects much improved.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower, showing bolls and continue to show more improvement. Cotton healthy and crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Seasonable. Cotton plants ready for picking and cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy but no rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 28th November was 29·885. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometor 80. deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is moderately clouded at Lahore and the air is slightly drier than usual throughout the district. The wind direction was generally calm. Maximum temperature 1° to 3° hotter than usual and the minimum temperature was 1° cooler at Sirsa and 3° warmer at Lahore and Delhi.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and only lightly clouded and the quantity of moisture in the air is less than the average. Wind direction was calm. Yesterday's maximum was 3° to 5° warmer than usual throughout the district, while the minimum temperature differed but slight from normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and lightly clouded and the air is slightly damper in Sind and moderately or considerately drier than usual in Bajputana. Bothday and night temperatures were warmer than usual throughout these districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost free from clouds and the quantity of moisture in the air is less than usual. Winds are variable in direction being easterly or north-easterly at Neemuch, Dessa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Veraval, southerly at Surat and north-westerly at Bhavnagar Para, Dwarka and Bhuj. Indore recorded calm. Maximum temperature was generally in excess of normal while the minimum temperature was 3° to 6° cooler at Neemuch, Dessa, Veraval and Bhavnagar Para.

Central Provinces.—The sky is cloudless at Saugor but is moderately or densely clouded in other places. Wind direction was clam at Khandwa while winds were blowing from north-westerly direction at Nagpur and from north-easterly or huors-easterly direction elsewhere. At night temperatur

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was about normal or 1° cooler at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabed but elsewhere both maximum and minimum were in excess of normal the excess in the night temperature being as much as 8° to 11° at Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur. Humidity was about normal at Nagpur and less than usual in other places.

Konkan.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Ratnagiri and Mormugao. Calm and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately or heavily clouded at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar and the air is damper than usual throughout the district. Day temperature was 10° cooler than usual at Ratnagiri and Mormugao but elsewhere both maximum and minimum were nearly equal or slightly in excess of normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain in light local showers has fallen at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly clouded at Aurangabad but is densely or moderately clouded in other places. Day temperature was generally cooler in most places but night temperature was considerably hotter than usual everywhere. The moisture in the atmosphere is more than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather on and off the Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts is slightly unsettled and local rain seems probable in the Konkan and over Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Weather in Sind is also unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meterologist, Bombay.

"PRACTICAL SIDE" OF AMERICAN EDUCATION.

On the establishment and maintenance of secondary schools and universities at Llandudno by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's made the following observations:—

It has been intimated that it would be agreeable to have from me some reference to the working of our American educational system on the practical side. Let me mention only two or three points about the practical turn given to a good deal of our American education since the Civil War, to which, we think, we can largely trace our phenomenal material progress since that date.

We did not lose sight, I hope, even under the strain of that crisis, of the great truth that the ultimate object of the best education is now and for ever must be, not so much to teach facts or even ideas as to make character. But the circumstances of our people rendered it essential that, for the most of our youth, before or at the same time that we tanght them to make character we should teach them to make a living.

Nine men out of ten in Great Britain, if asked to name the two greatest leaders in all American history, would answer without hesitation, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Both looked to education as a vital necessity for a free people. But the different points of view from which they regarded it bear signficant testimony to the popular uplift in the Republic as it trod its tolsome way from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War.

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.

Washington in his last Will and Testament outlined and tried to provide for a National University, to which "the youths of fortune and talents might be sent from all parts of the country, for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite literature, in the arts and sciences, and in the principles of politics and good government." By Lincoln's time the necessity specially felt, at least as to National assistance, was somewhat different. In the darkest days of the Civil War he put his name to a law making unprecedented appropriations for educational purposes. Under this law secondary education had a new birth, and the great system of State Universities was developed, in order—to quote its exact words—"to promote the liberal and practical education 'of the industrial classes.'"

The line this movement has taken you all know, or can readily imagine. As might be expected, one of the new University studies first brought to the front was Agricultural Chemistry. Then came most other forms of this modern miracle-working science; then Mining, Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. But before any of these must come a solid foundation, laid largely in the secondary schools, in mathematics, physics and mechanical drawing, rounded out by selections from a list in which civics, economics and commercial law are leading subjects.

A BRITISH SUGGESTION.

Let me hasten at once to disclaim any pretence that we originated this system of developing science for the industrial arts, and educating our youth specially for occupations dependent on scientific training. We owe that, as we owe so many things, to you. The first suggestion for it, over two centuries ago, came from the Marquis of Worchester. If we can claim priority in any way in the matter, it might perhaps be in an earlier and wider action on his lesson. The general course of our people in applying the system to their condition and wants may be gathered from the latest comparative statistics now accessible to me. These, as tabulated by the National Commissioner of Education show that out of a million students then in our secondary schools, 306,000 studied algebra; 274,000 Latin; 147,000 geometry; 113,000 physics; 47,000 chemistry; and only 25,000 Greek.

Not to weary you further with mere figures, let me explain a general way that these secondary schools and universities are maintained, partly by State taxation, partly by National endowments, partly by gifts from public-spirited citizens, and partly, in the universities, by fees from pupils. In most of the States, the taxation for the free school system, generally including secondary schools, is larger than for any other one object in the annual budget. Let me add that it is voted by the legislators with greater liberality and less cheese-paring than any other item in the budget, and is paid with greater cordiality by the taxpayers—if it can ever be truthfully said that any tax anywhere is cordially paid! In the Nation the largest gifts from the public domain, after a few to vital railways and after homesteads to actual settlers on the frontier, have been for State Universities.

PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS.

As to gifts from private citizens, two men, whose names are perfectly known to you all, have given four education enterprises alone over £8,000,000, Andrew Carnegie and John D, Rockefeller.

A third, whose name is probably less known to you than it deserves to be, since he was one of the little group of courageous and far-seeing Californians who risked their fortunes and exhausted their lives in binding the Pacific coast to the Atlantic with bonds of steel Governor Leland Stanford, gave to a single University practically his whole state. It is still in liquidation, but enough has been already collected to make sure that the University will receive from six to eight million pounds. Nor do these men stand alone, although they are in the front rank. Merely in the ten years ending with 1902, the last decade which I have seen thus tabulated, similar gifts from public-spirited private citizens amounted to £23,000,000.

If you now ask to what extent the people use and prize the educational facilities provided with this public and private munificence, let me merely mention in reply, that in the single State of New York, according to the latest accessible returns, the average daily attendance in the primary schools was 76 per cent. of all the enrolled youth in the State, while 95,000 were in the secondary schools. In the country at large, accurate statistics of very late date are not so easy to get in tabulated form; but it is fair to say that of the eighty or eighty-five millions of population in this year of grace, nearly one-fourth are now at school.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Alcana, 2,311 tons, Captain D Morgan sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer St Helena, 2,707 tons, Captain D M Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Loch Tay, 3,416 tons, Captain J Stephen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Umzumbi, 2,144 tons, Captain H A Mitchill, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain F Austin, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via coastports with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Venice S N Co's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A Giacopello, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Venice, with a general cargo and Dr Roechard mother and deck passenger.

Copy of Weather Telegram received by the Post Offices, Bombay, from the Meterological Department, Simla.

"Storm Signal—Depression from the Bay has passed over the Peninsula into the Arabian Sea, and is off Karwar. Hoist warning signal."

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator .....R I M

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 28.

Asaye		Seymour	Transport
Alcana	2311	Morgan	Graham & Co
Brazsiliana	2438	Tamblyn Oory Bros	Co
Dumra	762	Hirst	M M & Co
Hoseinee	993	Jenkins....Busreh	B & P S N Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling	Shah S N Co
Itinda	8398	Alton	M M & Co
Landara	2157	Austin	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Nerbudda	1963	Williams	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Nowshera	1961	Maude	M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Palmer	P & O Co
President	2087	Tepe	A Strands
Rehmani	1872	Storey	B & P S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	H A Hassum
Shah Nasir	2755	Grant	Shah N N Co
Spithead	2992	Cluoas	Bombay Co
Wistow Hall	2139	Meris	K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Evandale	2469	Buyers	N F		W & A Graham & Co
B Clan Sinclair	3290	Oliver	Chittagon g	29-11	F Wair & Co
C&B Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	K'chi	29-11	K Nixon & Co
F Shahjehan	3566	Grant	Mauritius	30-11	Haji Hassum
G Naderi	1168	Gray	Mauritius	30-11	B & P S N Co
H Morocco		Boxhall	Hall	5-12	F Muir & Co
K Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	Calcutta	30-11	S C Italiana
M Mouscori	1735	Hannah	R S Ports	4-12	B & P S N Co
N Farringford	2378	Chaplin	Baltimore	30-11	R A Willis
O Kaiser	1714	Moh	Durban	2-12	A Strandes
P Werdenfels	2810	Reibon	K'chi	5-12	Glade & Co

Outside O.

Alavi	2324	Ged	N F		B & P S N Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B Nagar	30-11	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Mangalore	29-11	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Haig	L'Pool	3-12	W & A G & Co
3 St Helena	2708	Robertson	Genoa	4-12	T M'son & Co
4 Westminster	2781	Duncombe	L'Pool	7-12	W & A G & Co
5 Ashanti	2186	Burrough	N F		K Nixon & Co
7 Mazagon	3379	Hodgson	N F		M M & Co
8 Africa	2565	Badessich	Trieste	30-11	A L S N Co
9 City of London	5698	Black	A'werp	4-12	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Culna	396	MacCouchlan	Antwerp	7-12	M M & Co
12 Marmora	5339	Weston	London	6-12	P & O Co

M W D D

Capri	3784	Belsito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co
Premier	57	A'lmed	N F		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Barbarigo s	Giacopello	Venice, Oct 27
28	Loch Tay s	Stephen	Calcutta, Nov 16
	St. Helena s	Robertson	Karachi, Nov 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Merton Hall s	Prouse	Liverpool, &c
	Caledonien s	Martin	Marseilles
	Queda s	Coope	Calcutta
	Kasara s	Chappell	Persian Gulf, &c
	Alcana s	Morgan	Calcutta
	R I M S Northbrook	Rose	Karachi & Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday —

Steamer Umzumbi, Mitchell, for Dunkirk.
" Landaura, Austin, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Rehmani, for Jedah.
" Shah Najam, for Jedah.
" Barbarigo, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Names	From
2	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	City of Athens	Wm Knant	Liverpool
	Japan	E Cenny	London
	Singu	T Taylor	Rangoon
	Uganda	R Fair	Delagoa Bay
	Clan Forbes	R G Beckett	Liverpool
25	Blythswood	L A McDonald	Rangoon
	Silesia	G Bergughan	Rang on
	Lawada	C H Lane	Bombay
	Singapore	W A Williams	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

Khodoung	W B Murison	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co: 2,000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 315 cwt gunny cuttings L Doongersey, 32 bales wool B Hurbhum 1,797 cwt myrabollams W Becher 80 bales wool B Hurbhum, 35 bales wool A Chagla and Co; 29 bales wool N Goculdas 20 bales wool M Vully; 88 bales cotton fly S Bhim ji; 35 bales wool T Rutunsee and Co; 35 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 55 bales wool D Nagji and Co.
City of London s—2,020 cwt myrabllams E Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—8 bales twist W and A Graham and Co; 70 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,500 cwt linseed and; 2,000 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 14 cwt cashewnuts J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts bones R Kaderbhoy; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—5 bales twist Kahn and Kahn; 16 bales twist A Nicholls and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—2,000 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros; 2,000 cw wheat pollard W and A Graham and Co; 101 cw gum P J Jathabhoy; 485 cwt myrabollams EOomersey 8,440 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—501 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co.
Westminster s—3,3000 cwts cottonseed, 35,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 1200 cwt cottonseed G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—4,002 cwt gingellyseed Jehangir Cama and Co; 220 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 23 bales twist W and A Graham and Co; 2,020 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 1 bale cotton Gokuldas and Co; 105 cwt gum P Jathabhoy; 100 bales cotton silk N Peerbhoy; 275 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros 1,900 cwts seed Worman and Co 1,000 tons manganese ore S Smidt and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 10 bales twist A Schweiger and Co.
Werdenfels s—110 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1 pot rose oil Baner and Kranse; 44 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 2,008 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey, 34 bales twist N Futchally and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams R Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Werdenfels s—110 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—220 bales cotton A Moritz Co.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway, for the week ending 12th October last, amounted to Rs. 1,900, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs 4. The total earnings from 1st July to 12th October last were Rs. 28,528, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,395.